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SHISHKIN CRITICIZES U.S. DISARMAMENT STAND

PM191255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Who Is Blocking Disarmament"]

[Text] Mankind is experiencing one of the most crucial periods of its history. Having entered the eighties, it is reflecting not only on what the coming decade will be like but also, in fact, on what people will come to the third millennium with. And among the many problems facing the peoples the most important and urgent is that of resolving the question of war and peace. The ongoing development of all civilization is inconceivable without this. The exacerbation of international tension is today's grim reality. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at his meeting with representatives of the Socialist International's consultative council on disarmament, "never since World War II has the situation been so grave."

"One of the central problems in world politics now is the question of how things will stand with medium-range nuclear arms in Europe," states the TASS article "Is There To Be a New Arms Race Spiral or Not," published yesterday, "and whether agreement will be reached on a cardinal reduction in the level of such arms or whether their further buildup will occur as a result of the implementation of the well-known NATO plan for 'arms upgrading,' with all the ensuing pernicious consequences for the European peoples' security."

To end the arms race and parry the threat of nuclear catastrophe -- this is the chief task at the present time. Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries definite successes have been achieved on this path, particularly in the seventies, with the support of all people of good will. However, with the accession to power in the United States of the Reagan administration, in which the tone is set by a reactionary imperialist grouping which represents the interests of the military-industries complex to a greater degree than ever before, this fruitful process has slowed up sharply.

Washington has adopted a policy of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and using the arms race not only for material preparations for war but also as a means of putting economic and political pressure on the socialist community countries and on revolutionary forces in various countries. The administration has drawn up a 5-year arms buildup program at the colossal sum of $1.5 trillion, the scale of its implementation is evidenced by the just-published U.S. draft budget for fiscal 1983. In it military expenditure has been raised to the unprecedentedly high level of $263 billion.

Against the background of the growing complexity of the international situation another feature also stands out -- the general deepening of the confrontation between the forces of war and the forces of peace. The attempts by the militarist circles of American imperialism to go over to a counter-offensive are countered by the socialist countries' continuing peace offensive, reinforced by the unprecedented growth of resistance to the policy of arms race and aggression on the part of the broad masses throughout the planet.

Under these conditions the organizers and pioneers of a new arms race spiral are having to maneuver for all they are worth. In the hope of disorienting public opinion they are strenuously fanning the old "Soviet military threat" myth, juggling with and distorting the facts and dressing up as "peacemakers."

But even Western leaders far from friendly to the Soviet Union have been forced to admit that throughout the postwar period it has been the United States and not the USSR that has appeared in the role of arms race pioneer and, in pursuit of illusory military superiority, has imposed more and more increasingly devastating means of mass destruction on the world.

In short, as the American magazine PROGRESSIVE stated recently, "Washington has pursued a policy of steady escalation in the hope of finding some 'superweapon' and acquiring such complete superiority that the Russians would have to surrender, recognize U.S. world supremacy and liquidate their anti-capitalist system."

The present master of the White House is trying to achieve what eluded his predecessors with the help of the American Pershing II medium-range ballistic missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles which are being imposed on West Europe, new strategic bombers, missile-carrying submarines, neutron bombs, binary toxins and other means of mass destruction.

The Reagan administration has been forced to start talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. However, very soon came to light that the American side plainly does not intend to seek a basis for a mutually acceptable agreement. President Reagan recently published a statement that the U.S. delegation in Geneva had submitted for the USSR's consideration a draft treaty containing a repeat of the American proposal for a so-called "zero option."

It has already been convincingly shown in the Soviet Union and also by many competent specialists in the West, with facts to support them, that this so-called "zero" option is aimed at ensuring that the Soviet Union unilaterally eliminates all its medium-range missiles, as a result of which the United States and NATO would obtain a more than two-fold superiority in nuclear delivery vehicles in Europe.

The essence of Washington's purely propagandist trick is that, of all the nuclear delivery vehicles existing in Europe, the Americans single out only the ground-based missiles and demand that the Soviet Union eliminate them in exchange for U.S. abandonment of the deployment of the Pershings and Tomahawks planned for the end of 1983. All the other NATO nuclear delivery vehicles targeted on the Soviet Union would remain completely inviolate: the American forward-based facilities and the British and French nuclear forces. Yet the Soviet missiles whose elimination Washington is now demanding were deployed precisely in response to the threat to the USSR from these U.S. and NATO forces, with the aim of creating strategic equilibrium in Europe.

Why does the White House so stubbornly put forward a proposal which it knows is unacceptable and which is flagrantly contradicts the principle of the sides' equality and identical security? Surely Washington cannot seriously hope for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union in the face of the real threat from the United States and NATO? Of course the Pentagon strategists are not naive enough to believe in this possibility. So there must be something else. "It is difficult to dispel the impression," the TASS article stresses, "that Washington would like to exploit the Geneva talks to reassure the public in West European countries, who are protesting against the dangerous U.S. military plans, and then, after deliberately creating deadlock at the talks, to try to sue that fact to justify the deployment in West Europe, from 1983, of nearly 600 new American medium-range missiles. It seems that this gave rise to the need for the propaganda show over the 'zero option.'"

Once again the inveterate anti-Soviets, who have seized the controls in the United States, have decided to wreck the military equilibrium in Europe and on a global scale to the detriment of the USSR's security. As the American journal ASTRONAUTICS AND AERONAUTICS notes, at the present stage the main means of blackmail and pressure is the "threat to adopt ballistic missiles of such a type and in such numbers as to place the USSR in a relatively more disadvantageous position."

The Pentagon's plans to give itself a free hand for military adventures and to deflect the inevitable retribution from U.S. territory by placing West Europe in jeopardy can only be described as the ravings of adventurists who have lost their reason.

As in the past, the American rulers' dreams of creating a "miracle weapon" with which to destroy socialism and turn back the wheel of history are doomed to failure. "Dreams of achieving military superiority over the USSR," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warns the hotheads in Washington, "had better be discarded.

If necessary the Soviet people will find ways of making any additional efforts and doing everything necessary to ensure the reliable defense of their country."

The confused tangle of conflict situations and disputed problems in the modern world can only be resolved in one way -- through patient, constructive talks to ensure the real reduction and elimination of weapons, this is the noble goal served by the constructive new proposals the Soviet Union put forward in Geneva. The speediest attainment of agreement on the basis of the USSR's principled and realistic proposals would provide reliable guidelines for further work on preparing an agreement and would make the talks purposeful and concrete. It is now up to the United States to respond.

U.S. 'ZERO OPTION' OBSTRUCTING ARMS TALKS

LD192048 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 19 Feb, TASS -- Agreeing to hold the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe with the USSR, the U.S. ruling circles even before the opening of the talks resorted to an action which, while doing nothing to promote fruitful discussion of complex matters, puts serious obstacles to a businesslike discussion, Vikentiy Matveyev writes in IZVESTIYA today. "This refers to the so-called 'zero option' that has been proclaimed by President Reagan bombastically, but without any striving whatsoever for a realistic solution of the problem, a solution that would take into consideration lawful interests and the principle of equality and equal security of the participants in the talks," writes the newspaper's political news analyst.

The author stresses that the essence of such a "zero option" is that the USSR should unilaterally liquidate all medium-range missiles deployed not only in the European part, but also in eastern regions of the country.

"By advancing proposals clearly unacceptable for the other side, Washington is, apparently, striving to block the road to achieving arrangement at the Geneva talks, to doom them to the stalemate, while the Pentagon is stepping up preparation for a new dangerous spiral of NATO's nuclear arming.... if a true 'Zero option' were meant, the USSR is prepared to reach agreement on complete renunciation by both sides of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe, and also tactical nuclear weapons on the European territory. Without infringing on anyone's security, the Soviet proposals create a firm basis for the Geneva talks," the news analyst writes.

"Washington should realize that the other side will not put up with the talks on such an important problem being used as a cover for a new dangerous spiral in the arms race," the article says in conclusion.

KAVERZNEV COMMENTS ON U.S. GENEVA 'AMBITIONS'

LD192310 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. If you believe some Western commentators, there are two zero-solution draft plans being examined in Geneva at present: the Soviet plan and the U.S. plan. They insist that the United States plan is simpler. Some even say that under the influence of this simplicity, the positions of the two sides in Geneva are getting almost impetuously closer.

I have a commentary here prepared by the official propaganda department in Washington and intended among others for us -- the Soviet people.

We are assured that there is not much left to do. The Soviet Union must forget the more than 700 U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear weapons which are concentrated in and around Europe. It must shut its eyes to similar aircraft and missiles of the English and French. The Soviet Union must take notice only of comparatively few NATO nuclear medium-range weapons based on the surface and accordinly destroy all its medium-range missiles, and not just on European territory. Then NATO will abandon the plan to deploy another 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. That is all. There is not a word that, taking into account all the above-mentioned aircraft and other U.S. forward deployment means, NATO would acquire more than double the superiority in the number of medium-range nuclear weapon launchers and treble the number of nuclear warheads. Could the Soviet Union agree to this?

You could say that Washington composed a naive commentary. No. It is the U.S. zero version which is naive and quite unrealistic. It is so lacking in seriousness that it simply cannot be considered a platform for constructive decisions in Geneva. The only, and really zero solution, was formulated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: Complete rejection by both sides of all nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. What is more, it calls for rejection of nuclear weapons including medium range as well as tactical ones. Since the West is obviously not ready for such a radical solution, the Soviet Union proposed several other parameters in Geneva for a future agreement. Let me remind you of the main ones: it is necessary to include and take into account all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and in neighboring regions.

At present each side has about 1,000 of these weapons. By the end of 1985, about 600 could be left and by the end of 1990, up to 300 units for each side. They will have the right themselves to determine the composition of the weapons being reduced. They will be able to exchange and modernize the remaining weapons as they wish, within agreed limits. The arms being reduced will basically be destroyed and control over the implementation of these agreements will be established. It is necessary to refrain from deploying new medium-range weapons in Europe for the duration of the talks. Those which are already deployed should be frozen in quantitative and qualitative respects. This is the platform for talks. We expect a reply from the United States.

You may ask why the West distorts the sense of problems being discussed in Geneva. There are many reasons. They want to create a certain -- naturally false -- halo around the zero version proposed by Reagan. They want to create the illusion that they are full of good will and thus destroy the white heat of the antiwar, antimissile movement in Western Europe. They want to create a kind of anticipatory propaganda and, after chasing the talks into a deadend, be able to put the responsibility on our country. They want to confuse people, instill perturbation into their minds and hide the obvious fact that the Pentagon is striving to create a potential first-strike against the USSR in Western Europe. They count on a limited nuclear war in Europe where in some cases it will become the victim of U.S. imperial ambitions. As a counterbalance, our country defends itself while at the same time considering the interests of all Europe.

UK PROPOSAL ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS WELCOMED

LD200200 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 19 Feb 82

["Glance at the British Scene" program, written by political observer Valeriy Belyanskiy]

[Text] The British delegation in the Geneva Disarmament Committee has submitted a report containing the proposal that all existing stockpiles of chemical weapons be destroyed. The authors of the report see the main obstacle to a total chemical weapons ban in the absence of verification arrangements.

The British proposal is undoubtedly worthy of the most earnest consideration and it can only be welcomed. Moscow has for many years now been pressing for an international agreement to ban the production of chemical weapons and destroy their stockpiles. And now that the United States Government has begun the serial production of binary chemical shells and has allocated many billions of dollars for a chemical rearmament program, the need for such an agreement is more pressing than ever.

This being so, I see the British proposal at Geneva is indirect confirmation that Washington's pretexts for chemical rearmament are no more than a propaganda ploy. Surely, when London, one of Washington's closest and most intimate partners, sees no need for chemical rearmament in the face of the Pentagon's argument about a Soviet threat, this provides food for thought. But the British delegation's report in Geneva also, in my view, is significant in another respect. Clearly the recklessness and arrogance of the United States have gone very far indeed if even its loyal West European allies regard them as dangerous and consider it necessary to erect certain barriers to them.

The fact that London has now lifted its voice about this is in some respects both paradoxical and logical. It's paradoxical because Mrs Thatcher's government has already taken many steps to put into effect America's plans for rearming NATO and attempting to build up a military potential superior to that of the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration has no reason whatever to doubt Tory loyalty. Witness the readiness to deploy American cruise missiles on British soil, the upgrading of Britain's own nuclear force, and Britain's financial contribution to NATO, second only to that of the United States.

The American strategists have, in effect, already turned Britain into a United States nuclear aircraft and missile carrier without any official resistance. Not content with this, high-ranking American Government spokesmen have indicated that they sould also like to see Britain as a chemical weapons depot. In fact, a deputy assistant secretary of the army. Mrs (Amoretta Hoeber), has told the REUTER news agency there is a recommendation that a new type of gas bomb be deployed at the American air force bases in Britain. What the American plan amounts to, Mrs (Hoeber) admitted, is to have F-111 bombers based in Britain bomb the Soviet army's hinterland in the European part of the Soviet Union with chemical bombs.

All this leads one to wonder whether there aren't too many big American war plans for little Britain. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain has long been of the opinion that Washington has gone too far and the Conservatives have come against widespread opposition to their foreign policy.

At Number 10 Downing Street it's unquestionably realized that Britain's conversion into an American chemical weapons depot will generate a new wave of anti-American and antiwar sentiment. It should, therefore, not be ruled out that London's proposal in Geneva to abolish chemical weapons' stockpiles, to some extent, reflects these apprehensions. Quite possibly, too, the proposal is also dictated by commonsense. Chemical weapons can add nothing to the country's security.

Whatever may be the case, the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with Britain in working for an agreement to ban and abolish chemical weapons which jeopardize the very existence of the human race. But then, of course, nor are nuclear weapons innocent playthings. Should this be realized by Conservative minds at the top, and should they propose to outlaw nuclear weapons, they will meet with full understanding and cooperation in Moscow. International security can be assured only through negotiations and a search for decisions to bring about real disarmament measures, including the banning of chemical weapons. And the latest statement issued by the Soviet news agency TASS reaffirmed the Soviet commitment to seeking such decisions.

SOVIET, U.S. DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD191218 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 19 Feb, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA was held here today at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE' REPORTED

LD211928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 21 Feb 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Pavel Yepifanovich Demchenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial board; Vladimir Nikolayevich Nakoryakov, APN political observer; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, all-union radio international department commentator]

'Peace Initiatives'

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, esteemed comrades. There is no doubt that no other contemporary problem is as urgent as that of averting world war. This is why the working people of the whole planet warmly welcome and support the new peace initiatives of our country. Public and political figures of various countries, and newspapers and magazine observers, note that the limitation of nuclear weapons on the European continent and the other constructive measures proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are designed to strengthen peace and security, not only in Europe but in the whole world. The zero option proposed by the American administration, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov said, replying to questions of the Japanese paper ASAHI, is a zero option in name only. In fact its intention is either the implementation of NATO's plans for so-called "arms topping-up", or unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union, which in essence is one and the same thing. Its aim is to break the existing military equilibrium in Europe, and on a global scale, in the attempt to ensure a preponderance of strength for the United States. In this connection, I would like to stress, Comrade Tikhonov stated, that attempts by the United States to upset in their favor the existing military equilibrium in the world have no future. Nor will Washington gain anything from striving to give diplomatic currency to the language of coercion and diktat. The sooner this is realized, the better for all, including the United States itself.

[Demchenko] Of course, for the socialist camp and the progressive movements which support it stand in the path of these forces, both in the West and in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The socialist countries coordinate their actions in foreign affairs. They speak out as a united front in the struggle for peace and act in concert. An example of this is the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which are in progress in Vienna. The actions of the delegations of the socialist countries at the United Nations are also coordinated, and so on.

This week, for example, the latest consultative meeting of the leaders of the parliamentary groups of the socialist countries was held in Prague. The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the further deepening of cooperation between delegations of the socialist countries at sessions of the organs of the Interparliamentary Union.

[Ariyevich] Pavel Yepifanovich, you mentioned the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Precisely this concerted peace-loving foreign policy of the countries of socialism has just manifested itself again in Vienna. There, the 26th round of these talks is already in progress, and the socialist countries have undertaken a new, important initiative in a determined attempt to get out of the blind alley at the talks, which was created as a result of the Western delegations' position. In the name of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, and the CSSR, the states participating directly in the talks, the Polish delegation officially introduced a plan for an agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms, and measures related to this, in central Europe at the first stage. This document synthesizes and summarizes the results of prolonged discussions in the Hofburg Palace. In it, the security interests of all the states represented at the Vienna talks, socialist and capitalist, big and small, are carefully balanced. According to this plan, as a result of two stages of reduction the total overall number of armed forces of each side should be reduced to 900,000 men, made up of 700,000 land forces on each side, and 200,000 in the air forces.

In the first stage, the forces of the Soviet Union and the United States would be subject to reductions. In this, the USSR would reduce its land forces in central Europe by 20,000, and the United States by 13,000 men; the other participants in the agreement should freeze their armed forces on a collective basis at the first stage, and at the second stage reduce them on an approximately proportional basis. Provision is also made for detailed measures to ensure the fulfillment of the agreement. In a word, as usual this is a serious document, well considered, all-embracing, making it possible to begin an effective reduction of the level of armed confrontation in the center of the European continent. Now what will be the West's answer?

CEMA

[Nakoryakov] I would like to recall, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, that not only foreign-policy plans are coordinated. Economic plans are coordinated as well, as the activity of the CEMA shows.

A few days ago, on 18 February, the 34th anniversaroy of the Hungarian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid was marked. Cooperation within the framework of the CEMA makes it possible to coordinate national-economic plans, and implement integration programs.

[Ariyevich] In short, as the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR says, the socialist community embodies most fully relations between states which are characteristic of socialism. The community personified the new socialist type of international relations between equal sovereign states.

[Nakoryakov] Quite recently a protocol on trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Hungary for 1982 was signed. Trade will increase significantly compared with last year and will reach R7 billion. And if we look at the trade turnover between Hungary and the Soviet Union, it covers a very wide range of various industrial goods, and includes high-precision goods.

The USSR will supply to Hungary, for example, machine-tools and mining equipment, computer equipment, road-building machinery tractors, trucks, and besides these, the USSR will supply Hungary with energy sources and certain raw materials. Hungary for its part, will supply us with communications equipment, computers again, chemical equipment, buses, and so on. In other words, this covers a very wide range, as I've already said.

POLAND

[Ariyevich] I would like to add that the Prague meeting of parliamentarians from socialist countries adopted a special statement condemning interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic by the United States and some other Western countries. They are trying to exert crude pressure on a sovereign republic. The introduction of martial law in Poland, which effectively saved Polish society from the anarchy and ruin of civil war, and which was approved by the legislative organ of the Polish People's Republic, the Sejm, is being sanctimoniously depicted in the West as a danger to peace in Europe and in the whole world, while the real threat to peace is precisely the attempt to lend the character of an international crisis to events which are exclusively the internal affair of the Polish people.

[Nakoryakov] I would like to emphasize that in his interview with the Japanaese paper ASAHI Comrade Tikhonov said quite clearly that, unlike the United States and NATO, the Soviet Union is not interfering in Polish affairs.

But at the same time it has a fundamental interest in the restoration of the normal life of the fraternal Polish people. The Soviet premier noted that trade and economic cooperation between the two countries continued to develop throughout the entire period of the Polish crisis. This is very important, because the crisis went on for 16 months. Significant economic aid was rendered to Poland, and the Soviet Union fulfilled, and continues to fulfill its economic obligations despite the fact that Poland is in no condition for the moment to guarantee a balance in trade. This is one more example of cooperation between the socialist countries, disinterested, fraternal cooperation. In many branches of Polish industry, the chemical industry for example, a slump is now being seen.

One of the main reasons for this is the interruption by the capitalist countries of cooperative supplies and the withholding of credit. The state of diffusion of financial capital in which Poland finds itself is also making itself felt. And as the paper TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, if it were not for supplies of Soviet raw materials and forms of energy, and the aid of the CEMA countries, the slump would be even more severe. It is essential to note here that the Soviet Union provides all of Poland's import needs for natural gas, supplies 80 percent of essential oil, 78 percent of iron ore, 73 percent of cotton, and so on. You can imagine what this means in crisis conditions to the whole country, and for the metalworkers of Krakow and Silesia, for the weavers of Lodz, and the shipbuilders of Gdansk. At the same time the interview laid bare the pious hypocrisy of the American administration and some of the allies of the United States. With good reason this policy was called political adventurism.

[Ariyevich] The socialist countries have achieved indisputable successes in building a new society. At the same time, as the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR notes, the experience of world socialism has confirmed Lenin's thought that the path to socialism will be a difficult one. There's no ignoring the fact that the new order is developing in a situation of constant economic, political, military and ideologial pressure from imperialism.

When to the subversive activity of imperialism, mistakes and miscalculations in domestic policy are added, a soil is created for alien antisocialist forces to beome more active. Poland is an example of this.

[Nakoryakov] This is what President Reagan's pharisaical concern for the Polish people, which he has talked about so much, looks like in practice. In accordance with its well-known sanctions, the United States has refused to supply to Poland 1.5 million tons of corn and soya, thereby bringing to a standstill almost the whole of Poland's broiler production, 50 major factories in Poland based on U.S. technology. As a result, the Poles will not get 350,000 tons of chicken meat, nearly 10 kilograms per head. That's what Reagan's concern means. At the same time, the U.S. President has not stopped so-called charitable aid to Poland. Well, suffice it to say that all the charity parcels from the United States, all those parcels, could be loaded onto a single medium-sized ship. And the total aid from all the Western countries covers just 1 percent of Polish requirements for food and essential goods. So there you have the whole pharisaism in a nutshell.

[Ariyevich] Vladimir Nikolayevich, as far as I know, you've been in Poland recently, have you not? I think our listeners would be very much interested to hear the impressions of an eyewitness.

[Nakoryakov] I was in Poland during the martial law and what I can say is that the majority of the Polish people, most of the people I talked with workers and intelligentsia, consider that it was a necessary measure, the only thing that could have been done. No one is pleased about the introduction of martial law. It's not something to be pleased about. It imposes serious restrictions and they admit that it is dictated by utter necessity.

[Ariyevich] A measure they were forced to take.

[Nakoryakov] A measure they were forced to take. But all those restrictions are gradually being lifted; and martial law, which was declared, as you know, on 13 December, has created certain prerequisites for stabilizing and normalizing the situation.

[Ariyevich] And that's just what the West doesn't like?

[Nakoryakov] No, the West doesn't like it. In the 2 months since martial law was imposed, labor discipline has been considerably strengthened; you can feel that the rhythm of work is getting going again. The country is gradually emerging from chaos and anarchy. The Poles rejoice over every ton of coal, daily extraction of which the miners have increased to 625-630 thousand tons a day. The reason is that coal is not only, as they say, the bread of industry.

It's Poland's daily bread, because it's not only the main source of energy, but it's the main source of foreign currency as well, export currency.

[Ariyevich] That's why all PZPR and government documents have always stressed precisely the importance of increasing coal output as one of the most important tasks of the present day.

[Nakoryakov] Certainly. And the fact that all the mines of the Silesia-Dabrowa basin are working, and producing coal -- and that this makes it possible for other enterprises, in particular, the metallurgical enterprises that are concentrated in the region, to work productively -- is very important for Poland now.

In the space of a year, Polish exports fell by 17.6 percent, and imports by 12.2 percent. Those are fairly impressive figures. And now it's a question of putting industry on a firm track by making maximal use of industrial potential, which, as we know, is very great: That is, a few years ago, Poland joined the world's 10 most industrially developed states. In 1938, the prewar year, Poland occupied 15th place in Europe.

[Ariyevich] I think it is necessary to emphasize, and this is something that Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov also pointed out in his replies to the newspaper ASAHI, that political adventurism, the attempt to use the Polish problem to the detriment of peace, is aimed not only against the socialist community, that's indubitable, but, by means of it, the United States hopes to solve certain problems of the competitive struggle in the capitalist world, to undermine the independence of a number of states which are linked to the United States by alliances. This seems to be increasingly realized in the West European capitals, and one expression of it has come in the press statements by Prime Minister Jorgensen, which have irritated the White House. Jorgensen has remarked that the U.S. approaches the assessment of political events with a double yardstick. While waging its campaign against Poland, Washington, as the Danish prime minister noted, entirely ignores the flagrant violations of human rights, for example in El Salvador and Turkey. In my opinion, Jorgensen commented, the United States is behaving as if it had put on blinkers.

[Nakoryakov] As for the sanctions against Poland, they've been supported only by Britain, by the government of Margaret Thatcher. And the British papers immediately said that this will cost Britain 100 million pounds sterling before the end of this year, in other words, they're sacrificing that sum on the altar of American global policy. The Reagan administration has been forced to resort, right left and center, to a policy of arm-twisting.

[Ariyevich] There's another thing I'd like to say in this connection, and it's this: It is noticeable that the United States is putting pressure on its West European allies with regard to various matters, using so-called Atlantic solidarity as a lever. But it wants to keep that lever in its own hands only, and turn it only in the direction that suits it.

[Nakoryakov] Well, the gas for pipes deal is, of course, an example of that, because it's to the advantage of all the European states, and nonetheless the United States is trying, if not to destroy those contracts, then at least to postpone construction.

U.S. Chemical Armament

[Ariyevich] Another manifestation of Washington's Atlantic solidarity with its allies has been provided by the equipping of the American army with the latest poisonous chemicals, the purpose of which, as a Pentagon spokesman admitted in the U.S. Congress on 15 September of last year, is to possess the potential to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe. The multimillion-dollar program for upgrading U.S. chemical armaments, which President Reagan proclaimed recently, is one more step on the dangerous path of building up arsenals of various types of weapons of mass destruction. The TASS statement published the other day draws people's attention to this. The White House justifies that step by its old and familiar method of slanderously asserting that the Soviet Union has used, or at least is about to use at any moment, poisonous chemicals either in Afghanistan, or in the jungles of southeast Asia.

[Nakoryakov] Incidentally, Pavel Yepifanovich, we were in Afghanistan together 2 years ago, and I've been there again since. And, indeed, there were chemical weapons to be seen there, chemical grenades of American manufacture.

[Ariyevich] In other words, just the opposite.

[Nakoryakov] Absolutely. And they'd been caught redhanded. As a preliminary, the canard was put about that the Soviet Union is, supposedly, using poisonous chemicals, and then those chemical grenades were taken from the bandit who'd been supplied with them.

[Demchenko] Or, to take an earlier period, it must be born in mind that chemical weapons were used in vast quantities by the Americans during the Vietnam war.

[Nakoryakov] And in Laos and Kampuchea.

[Demchenko] And in Laos and Kampuchea, too. So for the Americans it's not a new problem; and it's not for nothing that the Americans, the United States, is one of the few countries that haven't signed the international convention on nonproduction and nonuse of chemical combat substances.

[Ariyevich] Well, there we have, I think, the explanation of the fact that the new White House decision to push ahead with producing military poisons shows, precisely, in the clearest way possible, why the United States so stubbornly resisted, over many years, the concluding of the international convention which you've mentioned, banning chemical weapons. And at the United Nations, the United States has found itself practically the only state of the 157 member-countries of the United Nations, to vote against adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution calling on all states to refrain from producing and deploying new types of chemical weapons, and from placing them on the territory of the states where at present they do not yet exist.

The aggressor, the TASS statement says, whatever weapons he might use for unleashing war, whether they be nuclear, neutron, chemical or other weapons, will not avoid retribution. The unrestrained accumulation of armaments, including chemical ones, will not provide any dividends for their initiators and will not strengthen anyone's security. International security can only be secured by way of negotiations and a search for solutions aimed at implementing real measures of disarmament, including the banning of chemical weapons. Such is the standpoint of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union is resolutely in favor of this.

U.S. Central American Policy

American policy is being more and more condemned in different parts of the world. The world trade-union forum in Havana may serve as an example of this. The forum ended this week. It took place under the sign of a sharp condemnation of the activities of the present American administration. In particular, the delegates stated their solidarity with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, who have become targets for gross blackmail by imperialism, and expressed support for the just struggle of the Salvadoran patriots.

[Demchenko] I should like to recall, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, that the area of Central America and the Caribbean is precisely one of those areas which Washington has declared to be a zone of U.S. vital interests. The aim is to turn this zone into a beachhead for American imperialism and in each country -- and there are over 10 different small states in the area -- to implant a regime that is obedient to Washington. It is in this regard that complications have arisen for Washington. The point is that Central America is now going through a time of revolutionary upsurge. Somoza's venal regime in Nicaragua has been cast aside. A civil war is underway in El Salvador. The partisan movement is expanding in Guatemala. Judging by foreign press reports, an explosion is maturing in Haiti. I have not yet mentioned the fact that in this area is situated socialist Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. Grenada has embarked on the path of progressive transformations.

In short, the winds of change are blowing over many countries of the area and anti-American attitudes are increasing there.

In its efforts to achieve its set goal Washington has embarked on direct support for the ruling, reactionary regimes, and at the same time is weaving some sort of plot against the progressive regimes. Thus, a few days ago, a special meeting took place at the White House with the participation of the most high-ranking representatives of the present administration, Vice President Bush, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, and so forth. According to the press it discussed the following issue. The fact is that the CIA has reached the conclusion that the Salvadoran junta cannot count on victory over the patriots without the participation of American ground forces. What is to be done in this situation: Has the time not come to land marines in El Salvador:

[Ariyevich] Although, of course, they do not want to do this themselves but to entrust such dirty work to some of the reactionary regimes in Latin America.

[Demchenko] Yes, that is certainly so. This conference, and this was indeed reported by the Washington POST, discussed fresh instructions from President Reagan. He approved them just the other day. They are a broad program for American actions in the Central America area. The actions planned in these instructions include direct American interference, subversive actions by the CIA and U.S. assistance for political and semi-military [polu voyennyy] operations by the governments of other Latin American countries against Cuba and Nicaragua. These actions are so gross and arrogant that support for them, as is being shown by reports from abroad at the present time, is being refused even by some of the United States' NATO allies.

[Ariyevich] Yes, confirmation of this came in a recent report that Norway, Denmark, the FRG and a number of other countries have refused to take part in the Washington-conceived spectacular connected with so-called free elections in El Salvador, which according to U.S. designs should legitimize the bloody Salvadoran junta. True, it does not consider the junta as being such a bloody one and has even begun to speak about the fact that affairs are improving with the junta as regards human rights.

[Demchenko] The fact is that these elections have been undertaken precisely to combat criticism of American policy by its allies.

[Ariyevhich] As far as I recall, these elections are fixed for 21 March, and representatives of West European countries have stated that in conditions of brutal repressions by the junta there can be no question of fair results in the coming elections. This is why they are refusing to take part in this farce.

[Demchenko] Yes, Indeed.

U.S.-Afghan Solidarity

[Nakoryakov] Incidentally, on that very day of 21 March the propaganda organs of the United States are intending to stage a day of solidarity with Afghanistan. This is a very noteworthy coincidence.

[Ariyevich] It is a matter, of course, Vladimir Nikolayevhich, not of solidarity with Afghanistan but of solidarity with those bandits and turncoats who are struggling against the progressive regime of Babrak Karmal.

[Demchenko] And there is no doubt that this day will be as much of a fiasco as the day of Polish solidarity, the provocatory campaign which Reagan waged on 30 and 31 of last month.

[Ariyevich] The picture of the present-day world is thus an important and variegated one. What attracts attention is the fact that in conditions of an exacerbation of the general international situation it is much more complex to extinguish and to avert so-called local regional conflicts, is it not so?

[Demchenko] Yes, indeed it is so. In this regard one needs to bear in mind that some of these conflicts are deliberately being whipped up by imperialism in order to heat up the general tension.

[Ariyevich] So there is a direct interrelationship?

Middle East Situation

[Demchenko] Undoubtedly. More and more crisis situations are flaring up in the world at the present time. Indeed, if we even look at a review of the present week we can reach the same conclusion. Cables, each more alarming than the other, are for instance coming from the Near East at the present time, where the atmosphere has been heated to the limit for many years now. These cables provide grounds to consider that Israel is preparing a new large-scale aggression against Lebanon. It would be more accurate to say both against that country and also against the PLO bases situated there. Israeli units, tanks, artillery and infantry, are being concentrated along the Lebanese border.

This week there were reports too of an intensification of combat actions on the Iran-Iraq front. The communiques refer to enormous numbers of casualties. Judging by everything they are greatly exaggerated. But that is not the main thing. This fratricidal war which is of benefit only to imperialism is continuing. Indeed, these two countries which are anti-American and anti-Israeli in their stances are exhausting and weakening each other. But, unfortunately, as yet, there has been no success in bringing about peace between them.

People are dying in yet another, I would say, forgotten war, in Chad, a desert country in Africa. Intertribal dissension, intensified by external forces, has brought about a truly national catastrophe there, at which the Americans, the French and some others are now warming their hands. Incidentally, this conflict is being used to set one African country against another. This, as you yourselves realize, creates fresh dangerous situations in that continent.

[Nakoryako] That is certainly so, and one must say that this is not limited to the African continent. If we look now at the situation in Central Asia, we see a similar situation. In its time, the American administration has shouted a lot about human rights. However, it has struck up, and now continues, links with the most reactionary regimes. Indeed, an example of this is the regime in Pakistan, the regime of Ziaul Haq, who more than 4 and 1/2 years ago introduced martial law in the country. In practice, the country is ruled by a military administration in conditions of the most brutal suppression of all democratic liberties and human rights. However, it is very advantageous to America to substitute somebody in this region for Iran, which has fallen out of its orbit, as has Afghanistan. This is why all the Americans' efforts are directed at fastening Pakistan to their strategic chariot, if one may put it that way.

'Strategy of Peace'

[Ariyevich] In conditions of an exacerbation of the international situation, which has been brought about by the policy of imperialism, above all American imperialism, it is of paramount importance for the destinies of mankind to energetically implement the Leninist strategy of peace, which is defended by our party and state. This is emphasized in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The peace program for the eighties, which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and which has been supplemented by the fresh initiatives of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, points out realistic and constructive ways to ease the threat of war.

Next week it will be 1 year since the 26th CPSU Congress was held. Literally every week -- and the past week has been no exception -- has brought us fresh evidence of the enrichment of the peace program with every more proposals by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Such a policy, directed at preserving the general peace, is very extensively supported throughout the entire globe.

Here we come to the end of our program and take our farewell of you. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

FOREIGN PRESS CITED ON TIKHONOV ASAHI INTERVIEW

PM191617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "The Will for Peace"]

[Text] 17 Feb -- The foreign press is devoting considerable space to coverage of a comment on USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N.A. Tikhonov's answers to questions put by the editorial board of the newspaper ASAHI (Japan). The press notes the principledness and consistency of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its desire to resolve international dispute via talks and to develop mutally advantageous cooperation.

The pronouncements by the Soviet head of government confirm once again the fact that the most urgent and most important question for the USSR is the easing of international tension and the halting of the arms race, ASAHI chief editor S. Hata writes. N.A. Tikhonov noted that the results of Soviet-Japanese cooperation still fall short of the present level of economic development of the two countries and the development rate of trade ties between Japan and the USSR is beginning to fall well behind the results achieved in the sphere of economic relations between the Soviet Union and a number of West European states. He regretted the actions of the offical Japanese authorities who, on the pretext of getting back the "northern territories," are involved in launching a variety of campaigns which are "unfriendly toward the USSR." The view was also expressed that in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan there is no such topic as the alleged unresolved "territorial issues."

The USSR advocated even, stable relations with states with a different social system, including the United States, and the solution of problems at the negotiating table, by means of an exchange of views and dialogue, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) notes. This applies above all to questions directly connected with problems of war and peace.

Again Moscow is counterposing the language of negotiation and peace to Washington's desire to bring into diplomatic use the language of force and diktat, the CSSR's RUDE PRAVO points out. The U.S. policy of further fueling tension can only increase the danger of war and upset the mutually advantageous trade, economic and other ties established between states.

The Soviet Union is against Soviet-American relations becoming the object of a short-sighted political game undertaken in the heat of a passion for power diplomacy, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG writes. Moscow wants even, stable relations with the United States. And if there are any problems, they should be solved -- and this was reaffirmed in the Japanese paper's interview with the Soviet premier -- not by resorting to threats or attempts to exert pressure but in the process of dialogue, at the negotiating table.

Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU comments on the interview with the USSR Council of Ministers chairman and writes: "More and more Poles are gaining first-hand experience of the hyprocritical position of the U.S. administration and the official circles of some other capitalist powers on the Polish question. Those circles in the West, above all in the United States, who say they are 'defenders' of the Polish people are in fact doing their utmost to hinder the normalization of the situation in our country."

The U.S. position in connection with the Geneva talks does not fill Moscow with optimism, West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG stresses. In the ASAHI interview N.A. Tikhonov sharply criticized the so-called "zero" option proposed by the U.S. administration which is a "zero" option only in name. It is geared, in fact, either to the implementation of the NATO plan to "upgrade arms" or to unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union.

"N.A. Tikhonov sharply criticized the Reagan administration's foreign policy," the Washington POST reports. He said that Washington is clearly giving priority to the accelerated buildup of military preparations and the United States is also trying to push its allies onto that path.

SHISHLIN DISCUSSES CPSU 'PEACE PROGRAM'

LD191146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0045 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, entitled "Implementing the Peace Program," carried in the "Topical Problems of International Life" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] Greetings, comrades. Talking of the peace program for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress -- talking of this program in February 1982 -- that is, 12 months after its adoption — one must, of course, whether one wishes to or not, pay attention to the way that events have developed over the months which have passed and try to foresee what international affairs have in store for us.

If one takes the present moment, then although there is a breath of spring in the air, in international politics it is still cold and wintry. This is linked with the imperial policy of the United States, its great power acts and the mode of action which Washington has chosen under the present Reagan administration. These actions are clear for everyone to see and I do not wish to talk about them in great detail. But if one picks out the key aspects, then probably one must first mention the problem of limiting and curtailing the arms race.

As is known, in its official statements the United States does not reject the idea of disarmament. On the contrary, it asserts that as soon as the United States has topped up its arsenals then it will be ready to engage, together with the USSR, in dumping them. But if one examines carefully how U.S. political positions on this problem look in practice, then one finds that the United States is going in the opposite direction of efforts to end and curtail the arms race.

At present it is even difficult to count the number of new military programs which Washington has set in motion. In fact, the line of the U.S. administration -- the line of the Reagan administration -- is shown most eloquently by the constantly increasing U.S. military budget and even the word record now seems too modest for the gallop at which U.S. military spending is now running.

Well, that is talking of the arms race. There is also another problem which is also vitally important. This is the problem of an approach to so-called crisis situations. If we examine this, then we find that in the Near East, in southern Africa, in Central America and the Caribbean basin and in Southeast Asia, we find not one constructive step taken by the United States. We find that the United States seems to be striving to maintain these crisis situations. It strives all the time not to calm passions but to enflame them. This is sufficiently noticeable in the Near East, in Southeast Asia, in southern Africa and in the Central America and Caribbean basin.

By the way, the United States also tried to a certain extent to whip up a crisis situation, a critical situation, around Poland and Polish affairs. A direct continuation of this line are the notorious U.S. sanctions and the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign which is being conducted today by Washington in connection with the efforts being undertaken by the Polish Communists and Polish patriots to overcome the difficult and agonizing crisis.

There is also the question of the dialogue between countries belonging to different social systems. The United States, openly and officially, by no means comes out against holding a dialogue with the USSR and other socialist countries.

Moreover it can even cite such facts as U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit to socialist Romania. It can even say that the U.S. secretary of state made a trip to Geneva, where he met Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. But, firstly, each talk is a different talk, and secondly, notwithstanding the usefulness and necessity of contacts, what is important is the position with which a side approaches the talks. Unfortunately, the American dialogue is constantly marred by the striving to teach other people how they should arrange their lives, how they should arrange their foreign policy and, in fact, Americans consider that their political language, their positions, should be seen and heard while the views and interests of others can be disregarded.

Thus, in international politics in 1982, in this very February, there are quite a lot of uneasy and worrying aspects. And this naturally prompts our country and our allies to undertake the necessary measures to strengthen their security. It would be mistaken to reduce our reaction to the American position only to the necessary reciprocal defense measures. It is important to stress that the USSR is continuing along the route outlined by the peace program for the 1980's adopted exactly 1 year ago at the 26th party congress.

I would like to call your attention to two circumstances. Firstly, the work of the 26th congress did not take place at a cloudless time in international relations. Even then the contours of U.S. policy, with its stake on force and on achieving military superiority over socialism, were clearly enough defined. Even then a difficult situation had arisen in a number of regions of the world largely as a result of American imperial policy. So, there is essentially no difference in principle between February 1982, this February, and last February.

Secondly, the Soviet peace program is called the peace program for the 1980's because it is a long-term program. Moscow is free from the impression that all contemporary problems can be solved in a moment. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said quite recently when he received representatives of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International; diplomacy today requires not linkage but loosening. The tangled knot of disputed problems of the present world cannot be cut by any sword. The only way to solve them is the way of persistent, patient and constructive talks, talks leading to the adoption of practical solutions mutually acceptable for both sides, solutions which based on the principle of equal security of these sides.

Let us consider whether any of the ideas set out in the peace programme adopted by the 26th party congress have lost their value. The key idea is that of limiting and curtailing the arms race. It seems that over the course of the past months it has only proved its importance, its pressing importance, its vital importance, not only for our country, not only for the United States, but for the whole of mankind. Of course, the past year was not very rich in talks on disarmament, not to mention practical steps toward disarmament. Even so, it was precisely during the past year that the United States was obliged to sit at the conference table with the USSR and to discuss in Geneva questions on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons.

The going is difficult at the talks; as yet there is nothing serious or constructive to be seen in the American position. It seems that the U.S. representatives and official Washington would like to make this vital question into a subject for bargaining. But the very fact that the United States shows a readiness -- be it forced or deliberate -- to discuss these problems shows that in itself the Soviet position on disarmament, which is in accord with the vital aspirations of the whole of mankind, is the only correct, only certain position, and the only one with a future.

Or take the aspect which also concerns questions of disarmament and which was discussed at the 26th congress -- the question of limiting strategic weapons.

The USSR, at the Geneva talks with the U.S. secretary of state, came out very clearly for resuming these talks. The United States also says that it favors talks. But it asserts that it is necessary that favorable political conditions, or as Haig expresses it, a favorable political climate, be created for such talks to be started.

It seems to me that it will be difficult for the United States to hold to this position since the question of limiting and curtailing strategic weapons is a prerequisite for moving Soviet-U.S. relations into a more peaceful and more normal channel. The United States will inevitably become aware of this, for the fact remains that the U.S. hard line on all questions concerning mutual relations with the socialist world has not been rapturously received by America's allies in Europe or in any other part of the planet. And the contradictions between the United States and the European states and Japan are a reality. These contradictions will not, of course, annul the class solidarity of the capitalist states, but they are weighty enough, and all the more so since it is precisely the Europeans who have to choose what the future of Europe will be; whether Europe will be a theater of military actions or a zone of detente, a continent of peace, or businesslike cooperation and accord.

As you know, the Soviet peace program pays considerable attention to extending measures of trust. The Soviet Union would like to extend measures of trust and to use the institution of measures of trust not only in Europe. This idea has not lost its topicality. What is most important is that its contemporary importance is always judged by the forces which come out in favor of this program.

It seems that unity of the socialist countries, which totally support the Soviet program of peace for the 1980's; the fact that the development of international relations -- despite all the ups and downs -- one way or another rest upon the key aspects set out in the Soviet peace program; the fact that solidarity with the ideas of the Soviet peace program is shown by the developing countries, for which the question of war and peace, or to be more precise, the question of a firm peace, is the only hope for solving their urgent national problems, be they political or economic -- all this creates the prerequisites on the basis of which, and using which, one can and must work further to ensure that the peace program becomes practical deeds leading to a settling down of international relations, a fall in international tension and to the acquisition, by detente, of a second wind and a necessary and constant rhythm.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK TRACING FOREIGN POLICY

PM191559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 4

[S. Vishnevskiy book review under the rubric "Bookshelf": "A True Guide"]

[Text] Our ideological opponents are making every effort to slander the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and lessen its influence on people's minds. In its first year in power R. Reagan's administration has raised mountains of anti-Soviet and anticommunist disinformation, trying to ascribe to the land of the Soviets and to our fraternal community "aggressiveness," "expansionism" and so forth. At the same time the Western propaganda machine seeks to whitewash imperialism's actions in the world arena.

In these conditions it is becoming increasingly urgent to study the Marxist-Leninist legacy on the main problems of international relations and to interpret how the foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state is formed. This is the theme of the book under review. (footnote: F.F. Petrenko, V.V. Popov: "Leninist Principles of the Leadership of Soviet Foreign Policy" ["Leninskiye Printsipy Rukovodstva Sovetskoy Vneshney Politikoy"], Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1981)

The authors show how K. Marx and F. Engels created, for the first time, a scientific system of views on cardinal problems of world development. The founders of scientific socialism revealed the class nature of foreign policy, the fundamental contradiction between the aims of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the common national and international tasks of the working class and demonstrated the significance of working people's international solidarity. Their tremendous service was to develop teaching on war and peace, the class nature of wars and the close link between the working class' actions in favor of peace and the struggle for socialism.

The theoretical foundations laid by Marx and Engels served as the starting point for V.I. Lenin to elaborate the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy. Looking at Lenin's works, the authors trace how the founder of the Soviet state developed and enriched Marxist teaching on war and peace, showed the inseparable unity of socialism and peace and elaborated a program for the struggle by the land of the Soviets to ensure peaceful conditions for building a new society. Foreseeing a prolonged period in which socialist and capitalist countries would exist side by side, Lenin put forward the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social system.

Another fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy is proletarian internationalism. Lenin demonstrated its paramount significance as the basis of mutual relations between the fraternal communist and workers parties, and also between countries which have liberated themselves from the oppression of capital. Lenin's works elaborate in depth the question of the correlation of the national and the international in the policy of the working class and substantiate the selfless nature of the aid granted by the world's first socialist state to national liberation movements.

On the basis of factual material the book's authors study how our party and the Soviet state creatively utilize the theoretical legacy of the founders of scientific socialism and how, in the new historical conditions, the Leninist foreign policy course is embodied in the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th and 26th congresses. The reader sees from concrete examples how the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo conduct work to implement the peace program for the eighties and learns of the contribution made by the fraternal parties and states to the elaboration and implementation of socialist foreign policy.

The book shows how a principled apprach, humanism, dynamism, flexibility, historical optimism and other Leninist features of our policy promote the peaceful, just resolution of the burning problems of today and the improvement of the international climate.

MILITARY, ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF REAGAN PRESS TALK

TASS Report on Military Views

LD201716 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 20 Feb, TASS -- Washington is bent on putting the arms race into still higher gear. This is seen from President Reagan's statements in an interview with editors of provincial newspapers, published today.

The head of the U.S. administration categorically ruled out the possibility of any reduction of U.S. military spending in the next fiscal year, planned at over 260,000 million dollars, an all-time high. He made it clear that this spending will not only be immune to any attempts to balance the budget, but on the contrary will steadily grow. The U.S. President said that the Pentagon's budget this year had been increased by several dozens of billions of dollars and that further increases were planned for the next and subsequent years. He had recourse again to the threadbare scarecrows of a "Soviet threat" in a bid to justify this policy of unconditionally satisfying the Pentagon's greedy appetite.

The CBS correspondent at the White House quoted Ronald Reagan as saying there were urgent but secret reasons for boosting the U.S. military budget nearly 18 percent.

One of the editors, who has just returned from a trip to El Salvador, told of his meetings with Argentine citizens in that country, who had said military men from Argentina were training counter-revolutionary emigre squads in Hondruas for a thrust into Nicaragua and other Caribbean countries. He said the Argentinians had told him bluntly that all that was being done with the overall supervision and monetary support of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. He asked what the President could say on that score.

Ronald Reagan did not even try to refute that data but he was very talkative when he could pounce on those who oppose the United States' aggressive policy in Central America. Answering a question about his attitude to the campaign by the Screen Actors Guild, which Reagan once headed, to raise money for the fund for providing medical assistance to the patriotic forces in El Salvador, Ronald Reagan said he was seriously alarmed by that. The U.S. President irritably told the amazed newsmen that under previous leaderships actors had not interfered in politics and would not even dare open their mouths because nobody would allow them to do that.

Local observers recall in this connection that during the period of McCarthyism and the "witch-hunt," Ronald Reagan, then President of the Screen Actors Guild, took a most active part in persecuting progressive figures of U.S. motion picture art. Earlier, Reagan said with nostalgia, the guild had been a trade union one could be proud of. Now he was deeply disturbed by its action. He said it seemed to him it would have been much better if everything had become as it had been in the past.

News Agencies on 'Hard Times'

LD191158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Feb 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] The news agencies comment widely on the press conference by U.S. President Reagan in Washington at which he replied to a whole series of questions relating to the domestic and foreign policy of the administration. In commenting the agencies, naturally, approach from differing viewpoints and pick on varying aspects of the President's answers. They all, however, mention that part of the press conference concerning the economic situation in the United States.

What their commentaries amount to is that the so-called program for curing the U.S. economy, as was virtually admitted by Reagan himself, is not leading to the desired results. Indeed, how else can one assess Reagan's statement that hard times are ahead for Americans, and that the country is bogged down. Reagan's statement, unfortunately for him, was underlined by statistics published a few hours before the press conference. They clearly showed that the slump of production in the United States and the growth of unemployment were continuing.

The UPI agency made an extremely idiosyncratic comment on the press conference. It notes that what the President did not say gave more information than what he did say. In particular, the President refused to answer 11 of the 40 questions during the 40-minute press conference. They dealt, for example, with CIA secret operations and a number of other no less delicate themes. There are more than enough examples of such interference.

U.S. SANCTIONS DISPLAY 'NATIONALISTIC ARROGANCE'

LD211416 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] It's time for Moscow viewpoint, a weekend talk written by a political observer of the Soviet national television and radio network, Prof Valentin Zorin.

He writes: The word "sanctions" has been very popular lately in the political vocabulary of Washington. Used first by the political failure Jimmy Carter, the word has gained rather wide circulation in the American capital. Both past and present Washington leaders claimed they were free to punish the Soviet Union or show mercy. By resorting to those sanctions against the USSR and its allies, they could influence the policies of Moscow. There is a Russian saying that a really stupid person is not the one who never stumbles but the one who stumbles many times in one and the same spot. Jimmy Carter stumbled and lost face on his idea of sanctions against the Soviet Union. Just recall the fiasco Washington suffered over the boycott of the Moscow Olympics. By general agreement, the Olympic games in Moscow were not only a fine festival of the world's youth but one of the most representative games in the entire Olympic record. The persons who really suffered from the boycott were above all American athletes and the United States as a whole, which sustained heavy damage to its prestige with this absurd idea.

The boycott on trade in grain with the Soviet Union announced by Jimmy Carter affected the interests of American farmers so strongly that Ronald Reagan had to make an election promise to lift the embargo. That was a major point in his election program. As for the Soviet Union, it failed to feel the effects of the embargo but instead considerably expanded its trade and received what it needed at more profitable terms.

It would seem that the new Washington leaders have enough food for thought and conclusions that the idea of sanctions is futile and unrealistic. However, as we can see, Washington is stumbling again in the same spot. We Soviet people deplore the following, too: Today some Americans take at face value the talk that with the help of the notorious sanctions it is possible to influence the political line of Moscow. If these Americans stop and think about the essence of the problem, they will see the entire naivete and inconsistency of such designs. In question is a powerful state in the world with a potential as great as that of America and a nation that does not depend on the wrath or mercy of any other country. The Soviet Union has become what it is today not because the West has been helping it all along. On the contrary, ever since the first years after the socialist revolution in Russia, the Western countries, including the United States, have been using the entire arsenal of pressure on this country, including military intervention and economic boycott.

The Soviet Union's current might, which is used by the way to intimidate gullible people in America, has been created not thanks to but despite the Western stand ever since this country came into being. But since neither an economic blockade nor a boycott have prevented us from turning backward Russia into the present-day Soviet Union, one really has to be naive to believe that today Washington's sanctions can have any influence on us at all.

And another point: I would like to draw your attention to the excessive nationalistic arrogance of the present Washington leaders as well as of those Americans who are ready to embrace the idea of sanctions against the Soviet Union as something rational and permissible. Picture to yourself that Moscow decides to apply sanctions against the United States under some pretext because it doesn't like American actions on the international scene. How would Americans respond to such sanctions? I am sure that as patriots of their country they would be insulted greatly. Under no circumstances would Americans agree to some other country prescribing for them a line of conduct or punishing them for something it doesn't like. I can quite understand such a response based on American patriotism. But who do so few people in your country refuse to believe that the Soviet people are at least as great patriots of their country and that the very idea of American sanctions is insulting to them? We do not fear at all the economic consequences of the measures Washington takes. We believe that Americans have more reason to be concerned that wil will not allow anyone to feel he has the right to punish us. They say that one should not do something to others which he wouldn't like to be done against him. You must agree there is something in this for the Washington leaders to think about.

With their notorious line they will fail to reach objectives they set for themselves. It is high time for America to realize that it lives in a world where its will is not the only law and that its interests require respect for the interests of others.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES U.S. WEST EUROPE POLICY

LD211432 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2308 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb (TASS) -- In the opinion of many West Europeans, the American administration literally fabricates crises -- as now in Poland -- in order to create an atmosphere of military hysteria, to restore "discipline" among its allies, and to draw them into the hectic arms race.

Aleksey Vasilyev writes today in PRAVDA's International review: Recently the aim of undermining the "deal of the century" -- the "gas pipelines" -- to strike a blow at a concrete manifestation of detente in the economic field, has literally become Washington's "idee fixe."

It goes without saying that at the root of these actions lies anti-Sovietism, and attempts to bring the cowboy morals of the "Wild West" into international relations. At the same time it is becoming more and more clear that they want to inflict harm not only on us but on their own allies.

The transformation of the West European "Ten" into a world center of capitalism, of equal economic might to the United States and the growth of Japanese economic potential are forcing Washington to look for ways and means to weaken the competition. From this comes the involvement of the allies in the senseless arms race, and the attempts to force them to curtail mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries.

The long-term aim of the United States -- the observer stresses, is to strengthen the energy dependency of the West European countries on American monopolies and to prevent diversification of their sources of energy supply.

It is literally these aims which are hidden behind Washington's recent demand to Japan to curtail cooperation with the USSR.

The activity of the American administration and Washington's course of counterdetente, Aleksey Vasilyev notes in conclusion, are seriously complicating and exacerbating the situation in the world. But attempts to destroy the existing military balance in the world, to introduce the methods of force and diktat into diplomatic custom and international practice, in the final analysis are futile.

'HYPOCRITICAL' U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS STANCE CONDEMNED

LD220836 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 22 Feb 82

["Tartuffes and Human Rights" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- Washington, posing as an "upholder of human rights," importunately tries to put to the fore phony issues at the UN Human Rights Commission which holds its sittings in Geneva and, by raising a noise around them, to divert the attention of the world public from real human rights defence problems, Igor Melnikov writes in PRAVDA.

Really, the tragedies in which U.S. imperialism is involved in this or that degree appear as truly "neuralgic nodes" of human rights problems, the author emphasizes. The tragedies include the news of the "Salvadorean Song My" which has angered the whole world, the Pinochet regime's ongoing outrage against the patriots of Chile, the tortures of the arrested in the dungeons of Turkey, which is Washington's NATO ally, and reprisals against demonstrators in Sudan. Added to this unhappy list can be crimes against human rights in the United States itself.

After all that, what is the good of the crocodile tears "in defence of Polish workers!" The London journal NEW AFRICAN writes that the rabid support for the Polish Solidairty vividly illustrates the extent of hypocrisy and duplicity which the West -- and particularly the United States -- allows itself to reach. The commentary says that it is known that the black workers of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia have been cruelly discriminated against for many decades, but that only utterly extremely feeble protests are heard from Western capitals. Where oh where go the ethnical principles which the West keeps telling about? The journal asks.

It is perfectly clear where they go. Capitalism, which nowadays, too, exploits and kills people, subjects them to tortures, imprisons and humiliates people, demonstrates the habits of the classical hypocrite -- Tartuffe. Only the actions of modern-day political hypocrites in comparison with Moliere's prototype look still more disgusting.

BOMB AT AEROFLOT'S D.C. OFFICE 'TERRORIST ACT'

LD192044 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Feb, TASS -- A bomb exploded last night outside the Aeroflot Office in Washington. The explosion caused considerable damage to the building. None of the Aeroflot office employees were injured.

Representatives of the Jewish Defence League later asserted that the explosion was set off by this Zionist organisation.

The explosion outside the Aeroflot office in Washington is only one link in the series of terrorist acts carried out by criminal elements against Soviet offices and their personnel in the United States.

President Reagan proclaimed the other day that terrorist acts against representatives of foreign states are a crime. Facts show, however, that American authorities do not, as a rule, take any practical measures to prevent terrorist acts in their country, to search and punish criminals.

The Soviet Embassy in the United States lodged a strong protest with the State Department in connection with this bandit.

PRAVDA ASSESSES RUMORS OF DENG'S 'DEPARTURE'

PM191131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Japanese Press on Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Feb -- The internal political situation in China is being discussed widely in local press and political circles. Attention is being focused in this connection on reports of Deng Xiaoping's possible departure from the leadership's "front line." Thus it has been reported, citing observers in Beijing, that in the past few weeks Deng has not appeared at public functions, made official statements or received foreign guests. Imperialist circles are beginning to worry that Deng's departure will give rise to changes in Beijing's present, pro-Western policy. And complete clarity has not been conveyed by a statement by Wan Li, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who confirmed in an interview with the REUTER agency that Deng has "pulled out of the leadership of everday affairs" but "retains all his posts" and will "continue to participate in shaping policy on basic issues."

Local commentators voice various opinions on Deng's publicly announced withdrawal into the shadows. They assume, in particular, that this step is a routine tactical maneuver by Deng Xiaoping at a new stage of the purge in the CCP associated with preparations for its 12th congress. They compare Deng's actions with the manner of behavior of Mao Zedong, who had repeated recourse to similar tricks at times of complications in the situation in the party. This was the case, for example, after the Seventh CCP Congress in 1956 adopted a number of decisions which Mao did not like. The "helmsman" also acted in a similar manner after the failure of the "Great Leap Forward," which he organized, and on the eve of the "Cultural Revolution."

Certain people are inclined to account for Deng's "mysterious step" with the Beijing leadership's desire to put pressure on Washington over the Taiwan issue. Beijing is making it clear, as it were, that the strength of the positions of Deng Xiaoping and his group serves as a guarantee of the stability of the Sino-American partnership.

The Japanese press also points out that these maneuvers, which are accounted for by the exacerbation of the internal political struggle in China, are being combined with a new stoking of Beijing's anti-Soviet propaganda.

'PURGES' IN CHINA DEMONSTRATE LACK OF STABILITY

LD201156 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 20 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS -- New purges are under way in the party, the state and the army in China. Almost daily the Chinese press announces a "resignation" of this or that cadre official. Hundreds of officials from the central government and party quarters have already been sacked. The Hong Kong newspaper DAGUNG BAO writes that it is planned to purge one-third of the total number of officials of central departments. Gradually purges are spreading to the provincial scene as well.

The current campaign of purges largely resembles the purge of the CPC started by Mao Zedong in the early 1940's and subsequent similar campaigns when million of communists and non-party people were exposed to public dishonour and broken spiritually. Incidentally the current purges are held under the familiar Mao Zedong's slogan of improving the style of work. The magazine HUNGQI in one of its latest issues wrote that the principal aim of the current campaign was to bring the guiding sections in order and that this meant, above all, to remove from the CPC resolutely the adherents of Lin Biao and the four.

However, the main reason for the purge, or in the words of Deng Xiaoping the "new revolution", lies in the concern of Beijing leaders rallied around Deng Xiaoping, over growing dissatisfaction and resistance among different strata of the Chinese population to the official policies.

The economic policy of the Deng Xiaoping-Hu Yaobang-Zhao Ziyang group led the national economy into a blind alley. New serious disproportions took shape in the economy. The heavy industry and machine-building are in the background. The introduction of the so-called "market mechanism" in agriculture led to the re-activisation of private property trends which gives rise to a new social stratification in Chinese rural areas.

RENMIN RIBAO recently admitted that among tens of millions cadres, tens of millions party members, among the entire people there was relatively few people who were truly convinced that China was really living through a period of changes and rapid development or believed that China would by all means be able to pass from commotion to tranquility, from poverty to well-being. The paper stressed that there still were people who would like to reverse the development of events and to topple the present system and leadership.

For more (?than) four years already Deng Xiaoping and his adherents have been shaking up the party, the army and the state administration in a bid to clear the way for their own policies. On their initiative many members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee who didn't suit them were ousted from the political scene. Last year, Hua Guofeng was deposed as chairman of the CPC Central Committee and somewhat earlier he had lost the post of premier of the State Council of the PRC.

It should be recalled that since 1942, Deng Xiaoping himself took part in every campaign to "correct the style of party work", a catch-word for purges. He was an active member of the campaign to combat right-wingers in 1957, a campaign which later developed into a large-scale purge of the party and the state machinery. The Chinese press recently reminded its readers that he delivered a report at the party conference in 1955 on the Mao Zedong-fabricated "case" of Gao Gang and Rao Shusi, prominent figures of the CPC and active adherents of building socialism in China in keeping with the general line of the CPC worked out in the first years of the People's Republic of China. At the initial stage of "the Cultural Revolution" Deng supported Mao Zedong's repressions against party and state officials but later was himself purged. Now foreign observers name Deng Xiaoping as the initiator of the current purge. He at the same time insists on purging disloyal and dissenting people no matter how big their number may be, and no matter how many purges are needed for that purpose.

All this demonstrates that the country lacks both political and economic stability -- an old ailment caused by Maoism.

TASHKENT RADIO COMMENTS ON CURRENT PRC POLICIES

Support for Asian Rebels

GF201719 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 17 February carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Beijing's (?Agents) in India." The radio recalls a recent operation Indian security forces carried out against a group of "secessionist" elements in northern India, and notes that the group was planning to assassinate the Indian prime minister and other politicians. It further adds that a number of secessionist elements supported by Beijing were arrested during the operation, which also uncovered arms depots in the region.

The radio states: "Secessionist forces also operate in other regions of India, particularly in the nothern Meghalaya and Assam regions. Beijing is guiding and supporting the secessionist activities of the rebels. Special lairs have been set up in the PRC where secessionist elements learn espionage techniques and terrorist activities. They are supplied with arms before being sent to India."

Recalling Indian press reports confirming escalation of secessionist moves within India, the radio states: "Secessionist groups are attacking army personnel and are organizing assassination attempts against political and communal leaders. In fact, they are killing innocent people." Recalling that the PRC occupies 40,000 sq km of Indian territory and "covets" another 90,000 sq km, the radio states: "Beijing is supporting its armed agents in other parts of Asia as well."

Noting that Burma is one of Beijing's targets, the radio claims: "The Beijing rulers have been (?extending) support for the [word indistinct] groups in that country. In fact, they are inciting Burmese rebels against the Burmese Government. According to the Burmese Government, the activities of the rebels are endangering that country's independence and territorial integrity."

The radio concludes: "It must also be stated that Beijing is systematically pursuing its hostile activities against the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea. The Beijing leaders regard Indochina as a springboard for extending PRC hegemony over Southeast Asia. It has become obvious that tranquility in Asia is not in Beijing's interest. Beijing's policy is aimed at maintaining tension in this part of the world. Under the circumstances, those in Beijing believe that PRC leaders (?have to maintain) their aggressive policies."

Mistreatment of Minorities

GF180616 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 16 February carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Situation of Minorities in China." The radio recalls a recent AFP report citing the dissatisfaction of the minority Uighur people in Xinjiang Province with Beijing's policies, and states that the situation of the other minorities living in the PRC is no better than that of the Uighurs.

The radio adds: "Beijing's policy toward non-Chinese peoples has nothing in common with (?socialist principles). Minorities exist in a number of other socialist states. Unlike those in the PRC, however, the minorities in socialist countries have been given many of the rights enjoyed by the majority community which adopted socialism."

Noting that millions of non-Chinese people in the PRC are unemployed and deprived of rights, the radio claims: "The Beijing leaders are (?formulating) ways and means to destroy the culture of non-Chinese peoples and to force them to forget their customs and traditions. The action by the Beijing leaders is aimed at forcing non-Chinese people to integrate with the Chinese population. This policy of the Beijing leaders is (?meeting opposition) from the minority nations. For instance, a mass demonstration was held in [word indistinct], an administrative center, toward the end of last year." Stating that PRC officials were forced to summon military units to establish order in the administrative center, the radio adds that other demonstrations were held in Tibet last year. It notes: "The nationalist policy of establishing a great state, which is the characteristic of the present Beijing rulers, is condemning non-Chinese people to lead a painful life."

Recalling that the program Mao drew up for the country prior to the Cultural Revolution totally disregarded the national minorities living in the PRC, the radio concludes: "The PRC leadership has done nothing new since [words indistinct]. The present rulers of the PRC are pursuing Mao's policy on national matters."

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES PRC 'TRADE EXPANSION'

PM191641 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 February publishes on page 5 a 1,400-word S. Agafonov article under the heading "Beijing's Trade Expansion in Asia." Agafonov examines the PRC's policy of "dumping" cheap goods on the markets of the ASEAN countries in order to undermine competition and gain monopolies, with subsequent price increases. He claims that China is also "actively" engaged in smuggling Chinese goods into neighboring countries" and in trading through intermediaries in Hong Kong and making use of emigrant Chinese as a "lever for exerting financial and economic pressure on neighboring countries." The article adds that "China is making active efforts to penetrate the markets of states in South Asia," and concludes that the tactics used by the PRC in the sphere of trade "are causing serious concern and fears among its partners, who rightly note the expansionist orientation of Beijing's actions."

PAPERS COMMENT ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-82' MANEUVERS

True Aims Camouflaged

PM221117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 5

[Dispatch by Vyacheslav Razuvayev under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Along a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- Military maneuvers codenamed "Team Spirit-82" which the Pentagon is conducting jointly with the Seoul military have begun in South Korea and off its shores. Their aim is to "rehearse troop deployment operations in the event of an emergency situation."

Military demonstrations of this kind have been held here every year for the past 7 years. They have always been of a provocative nature and have been aimed primarily against the DPRK. The current maneuvers will last over 2 months. This time, too, the United States and its accomplices are rehearsing an offensive, aggressive strategy.

To camouflage the true aims of the maneuvers, their organizers refer to the need to maintain constant combat readiness in the face of some "threat from the north." These days such tricks will scarcely mislead anyone. Everyone knows that the DPRK constantly advocates ending the arms race and easing tension on the peninsula, and comes out for "the speediest peaceful unification of North and South Korea." Here the DPRK Government and public believe that the most important precondition for resolving Korea's problem should be the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from the territory of its southern part.

However, that is precisely what Seoul's present rulers and their Washington patrons are resisting most strongly. The former are frightened by the prospect of being left on their own to face the South Korean people, who hate Chon Tu-hwan's regime. As for the United States, it is trying to strengthen still further its military presence on the peninsula, which is considers to be an important link in its military-political system in the Far East.

Pyongyang is paying special attention to the fact that U.S. ruling circles have recently been dragging neighboring Japan increasingly actively into their military preparations on the Korean Peninsula. Military ties between Tokyo and Seoul are constantly being expanded. Japanese capital is playing an increasingly large part in building up South Korea's military potential.

The buildup of military preparations which Washington and its accomplices are undertaking and the expansion of U.S.-South Korean military collusion and Japan's involvement in it run counter to the interests and aspirations of the Korean people and lead to the complication of the international situation in that region.

Japanese Involvement

LD202358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Feb 82

["Sinister Alliance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS -- The large-scale Team Spirit-82 exercises by American and South Korean troops, which began some days ago, are taking place in South Korea.

The military maneuvers being conducted by American imperialism and the anti popular puppet clique in Seoul has evoked resolute condemnation by the DPRK Government and the Korean people, the paper IZVESTIYA writes today.

However, not only the Pentagon strategists and the Seoul military are involved in this demonstration of military muscle. There is one more unofficial participant who attempts to remain in the shadows fearing the reaction of public opinion in its country. The commentary notes: The point is that reserves of personnel and military machinery are being transferred from the Japanese islands by sea and by an airbridge for the maneuvers in South Korea.

Although formally Japan is not participating in these maneuvers -- the largest in recent times -- in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean, it is industriously serving as a rear base. The United States of America is binding Japan increasingly tightly to its aggressive strategy in the Far East.

Thus, as some observers believe, Japan is becoming a participant in an open military adventure, although obliquely, without having any relation to the so-called "defensive measures" which are planned within the framework of the military-political alliance with the United States, the commentary stresses.

The democratic public of Japan can well imagine to what awful consequences such an alliance might lead. This is shown by the resistance to Japanese-American military cooperation, which is strengthening daily, and demands that "the security treaty" be voided and that U.S. military bases on the country's territory be eliminated.

Peace-loving forces in the area of Gotemba have conducted a mighty protest demonstration. They resolutely condemned the policy of the ruling circles in Japan, which is directed in favor of the White House, toward raising military expenditure and drawing the country into its military adventures.

MISSILES IN SOVIET FAR EAST NOT AIMED AT JAPAN

OW190457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, Feb 19, KYODO -- A senior General Staff official of the Soviet Armed Forces has said SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles deployed in the Soviet Far East are aimed at military threats from China and the United States, and not targeted at Japan.

In a recent interview with KYODO news service, Maj. Gen. Viktor Starodubov said the military threats are created by a "nuclear-armed Soviet neighbor in the south" and nuclear-armed U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines. Starodubov said such U.S. warships frequently visit Japanese ports and added: "This does not strengthen Japan's security but will rather prove to be counterproductive."

Starodubov, a Soviet delegate to the Stragetic Arms Limitation Talks, is in charge of disarmament issue in the General Staff office.

The Japanese Government bans such port calls on the basis of its three nonnuclear principles.

Starodubov acknolwedged the presence of SS-20 missiles in the Far East but did not elaborate. Japanese intelligence sources claim that the Soviet Union has deployed about 100 intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the Far East with 30 of them aimed at Japan. The SS-20 has an estimated shooting range of at least 5,000 kilometers.

When asked about any possibility of opening theater nuclear arms limitation talks in the Far East, Starodubov said the Soviet Union has deployed war planes as well as the nuclear missiles in the area. He said conventional weapons are in place in the Far East also to meet the military challenge from China and the United States. "We have no excess of arms in the area," Starodubov added.

JARUZELSKI TO VISIT MOSCOW 'EARLY MARCH'

LD211610 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS -- A party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski, is to go on an official visit to the Soviet Union early in March this year, it has been reported here today.

PZPR PLENUM, SEJM TO MEET END OF FEBRUARY

LD210754 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Feb, TASS -- According to a PAP agency report, a meeting of the Politbureau of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) Central Committee was held to discuss the political situation in the country. The Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee has decreed to convene the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the PUWP Central Committee on February 24-25 this year.

It has also been officially announced in Warsaw that a session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has been scheduled to be held on February 26-27. The PAP report says that the Sejm will discuss a number of bills in connection with the introduction of an economic reform.

CHERNENKO WRITES ON POLAND, PARTY ROLE, METHODS

LD191218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The leading role of the party is not given, guaranteed once and for all. The party must justify it every day, with every one of its decisions. This was emphasized by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, in his article on party work style and methods. In the party history journal he points out, referring to developments in Poland: If the party does not act in this manner then, as experiences of the past years prove, the political situation can become critical. Nor can it be permitted that Communists try to subsist on the merits of the past. For this reason, the CPSU believes that a constant modernization of the style and methods of the leadership is necessary.

Chernenko, on the development of democracy within the party, emphasizes the role of the detailed and exact briefing of the membership as well as criticism and self-criticism. He points out that cricicism coming from below cannot be dealt with by waving one's hand. At the same time, criticism must not be one-sided. Nor must there be fear that the (?class enemy) might use sincere criticism to run down socialism.

TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR EXPLAINS 'WILL OF PEOPLE'

LD200632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0105 GMT 20 Feb 82

["Wieslaw Bek: The Will of the People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS) -- Today we know for sure that the only effective protection against a repetition of the mistakes of the past is the constant use by the party of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, which enable one not only to assess reality objectively, but to change and transform it, and to avert and correct mistakes and shortcomings in time, writes Wieslaw Bek, editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, in PRAVDA.

Poland's present, he stresses, promises a better future. "Things are still hard, but we now have the prospect of finding our way out of the difficult situation. We know that we must find a way out of the crisis primarily by ourselves, while drawing on the fraternal help of the countries of the socialist community. Discipline, industriousness and the carefully considered actions of all are needed for this. The aim of martial law is to foster the revival of these qualities."

Having broken out of the circle of impotence, says the article, we are putting our own house in order by ourselves, and we have forestalled the implementation of the plan to deflect Poland from the socialist path of development. "That is why the imperialist circles of the West have greeted the changes in my country with nervousness and rage. Under pressure from President R. Reagan of the United States, who was the first to apply economic sanctions against Poland, other NATO states have adopted a similar posture."

We enjoy the fraternal support of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which have demonstrated once again the value of real friendship based on the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. We value this greatly and we shall always remember those who came to our assistance. On the other hand, we can see the intrigues of those who, in contravention of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, have organized the anti-Polish campaign and, by holding up credits and trade, are attempting to weaken the Polish state. The sympathies of the imperialist circles of the United States have been and remain on the side of those forces in Poland which wanted to bring about a counterrevolution, to wrest the country from the system of socialist states, to upset stability in Europe and to undermine peace on Earth.

In its plans and in practice, Washington is betting on the arms race and on force, on political sabotage, on a restoration by imperialism of its lost positions and on antisocialist forces of various stripes, the publicist writes in conclusion. The example of Poland is vivid confirmation of this. But the U.S. politicians are mistaken if they believe that their plans have a chance of succeeding. Evidence of this is also provided by the example of the Polish People's Republic. "Poland was, is and will be socialist. That is the will of the people."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CURRENT POLISH SITUATION

PM191439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (TASS) -- A meeting of the Intraparty Commission of the PZPR Central Committee has taken place here. The commission discussed the progress of preparations for the 7th PZPR Central Committee plenum and familiarized itself with information relating to changes within the party in recent months.

The commission noted that positive processes are taking place in party organs and organizations, that the activeness of primary party organizations is increasing, and that the ranks of the party are continuing to be purged of persons of alien ideology who are violating the provisions of the party rules and moral and ethical norms. The need to rally the party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism was stressed during the discussions.

The need for increased monitoring of the implementation of decisions taken by the party as an essential condition for increasing the effectiveness of all party organs and organizations was pointed out.

In an article under the heading "Concerning the Situation in the Party and the Country," TRYBUNA LUDU notes that it is time for a concrete action program put before every PZPR member. The present times require a new style of work. Every primary party organization is duty bound to realize that the old forms of work, which had led to the holding of meetings in the style of discussion clubs, must be changed once and for all. Meetings must be in the nature of a collective exchange of opinions accompanied by elaboration of the strategy and tactics of party work. The party must not be politically and ideologically passive, it must renew itself and lead the country out of the crisis, writes TRYBUNA LUDU.

In another article in TRYBUNA LUDU, attention is drawn to the continuing subversive activities of the opponents of the socialist system who, as the newspaper points out, have connections with foreign subversive centers. Two weeks ago, street disturbances were organized by young persons in Gdansk to coincide with the so-called Day of Solidarity With Poland proclaimed by Reagan. Only naive people can believe that this coincidence was purely fortuitous, the newspaper notes. Similar violations of public order took place in Poznan on 14 February. Reports are coming in from other parts of the country about the distribution of anti-socialist leaflets whose contents are identical to the instructions broadcast by Radio Free Europe and Voice of America.

These phenomena, the newspaper stresses, are not widespread and have not received the support of the community. However, this does not mean that they can be disregarded or underestimated. It would also be a mistake to claim that during the 2 months of martial law all the dangers had been removed. Under cover of "concern for the fate of the Polish peoples," imperialist circles are pursuing their own political ends and have no interest in the restoration of tranquility in Poland.

The main thing for the Polish people now is tranquillity and normal work, which is required, above all, for carrying out the necessary transformations in the country. It is very surprising that those who are organizing the disturbances do not realize this. Also surprising are the provocative, bellicose statements of certain representatives of the church.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY cites examples of crude interference by the U.S. Embassy in the internal affairs of Poland. The newspaper reports on the showing at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw of the anti-Polish television program "Let Poland Be Poland." In this connection, the newspaper writes: "The showing of the anti-Polish television program and the invitation to watch it extended to the Polish public can only be seen as a routine provocation. Knowing about the restrictions imposed in connection with martial law, the American invited Polish citizens to watch the program. The question arises: What purposes do these actions serve? Are they in accordance with generally accepted diplomatic principles and customs? Perhaps the American Embassy wants to see a further deterioration in the already strained relations between the two states?"

"The aims of Polish internal policy are well-known: The Poles want to solve their own internal problems themselves, without any intereference from outside." The newspaper writes that "they do not want to listen to moral admonitions from the Reagan administration." "At the same time, Poland is in favour of establishing good-neighborly relations with all states, including the United States, it would seem that American diplomats working in Poland must be aware of these aims and should not take actions which would facilitate the growth of tension in international relations."

Yesterday, according to the Polish press, a conference of the procuracy's leadership was held at the General Prosecutor's Office. It was noted at the conference that the introduction of martial law has radically improved the state of public order and security. The number of crimes fell sharply in the second half of December 1981. Security in public places has improved significantly.

It is reported that 11 newspapers and 20 weeklies have resumed publication in Poland. Television studios in Katowice and Szczecin have resumed work, as have radio stations in Katowice, Lublin and Olsztyn.

INTERNED SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS DESCRIBE ROLES

LD192230 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The goals for which the forces hiding behind NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarity were striving are well known. They attempted to seize power in Poland, liquidate socialism and restore capitalist order. But it is important to realise how the counterrevolution manipulated the masses and subjected them to its will. Our commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes this commentary entitled "Testimonies of Coworkers."

As it now becomes evident, even numerous Solidarity activists did not realize the role they were meant to play and were often mindless little screws in the powerful machinery built for the devastation of the Polish state. In this respect, testimonies of two interned activists of the movement deserve attention. They were published in the latest issue of the Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

One is Jerzy Szyszak, a young journalist, member of the Solidarity committee at the Katowice Polish radio station. His former colleagues said that he actively tried to restructure the organization of the radio's editorial office and incited strikes. For example, he was one of the most active organizers of strikes at the Tychy small car factory. He is accused of abusing his professional position and having a nonobjective slant on events.

Jerzy Szyszak was one of those activists with whose help Solidarity strove to take over the mass media. Now, during a talk with the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent he carefully stressed his alleged political naivete, his lack of understanding of the true sense of events. To a question regarding the referendum on a radio strike he tried to organize, Jerzy Szyszak replies: Yes, I made a mistake. The referendum was a means of pressuring the radio management. But I did not believe then that the trade union authorities aimed at confrontation. Referring to the campaign carried out by Solidarity leaders against the criticism addressed to them, he declared: Yes, that was the action aimed at increasing tension in the mass media. However, we were not quite clear then about all the problems.

Now Jerzy Szyszak describes his active work in Solidarity like this: I took part in political stupidity.

We shall not ponder now over what tragedy for the Polish nation could have arisen from what Jerzy Szyszak calls "political stupidity." But let us consider how people like fell under the influence of demagogy; the talented, thinking people who became proponents of a cause as to whose correctness -- as it now appears -- they had serious doubts. Did Jerzy Szyszak realize the danger of the trend toward willful intensification of strikes, represented by extremist leaders? Did he realize the growth of their ambitions? To this question he replied: I began to feel uneasy about that problem in about September 1981. I saw how the trade union authorities were becoming increasingly radical, how the noise around their activities was increasing. They began to address their demands to authorities from a position of strength. Each chairman of regional Solidarity felt master in his region. All those actions of Solidarity leaders led to the introduction of martial law. When all of Poland went on strike every 2-3 days there were no conditions to restore order in the economy. My mistake was, Jerzy Szyszak says, the fact that when I saw the danger of multiplying strikes, I did not bring myself to express my fears at our meetings.

Jerzy Szyszak could not decide to move against the stream in which he found himself -- as he now says -- more or less by accident. Others could not decide, either. This is humanely understandable. After all, we know that the Solidarity apparatus, to push rank-and-file members in the needed direction, was turning not only to demagogy but to terror, above all a moral terror, but also physical actions, suffice it to recall the conduct of Solidarity strongmen toward the miners refusing to strike, or toward the strikers at a Solidarity printing office in Gdansk. However, it seems that first of all it was the flywheel-like behavior of a moving crowd, and that is why the bosses of Solidarity made skillful use of such behavior.

Solidarity, which was treated with delight, however unjustly, as a democratic organization both in the West and in Poland itself, as it now becomes clear was a strongly centralized organization directed by a powerful bureaucratic apparatus. Let us recall only 42,000 of its established functionaries. With the help of that large army of lieutenants, the Solidarity generals manipulated the rank and file of the organization.

However, the newly-revealed [nowo-obiawieni] union bosses themselves, who in Szyszak's words felt like masters in their regions, in fact were puppets in the hands of so-called advisers, who were leading an even more complicated game.

This becomes clear from the talk held by the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent with Alicja Rzetelna. She had ties with the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] and was receiving assignments directly from Jacek Kuron. For instance, at his demand she gave up her university studies and found employment as a technologist of collective feeding at a Katowice foundry. She said: I was entrusted with an important task. I was supposed to distribute leaflets containing antistate appeals, carry out agitation among the workers, report on attitudes in the foundry work forces, including their views on cooperation with the USSR.

Some of Kuron's tasks, as Alicja Rzetelna's tale reveal, had an overt spying character. He asked her to make photos of certain objects, and to record on tape compromising talks or speeches. Several times he sent her abroad on a false passport as a courier with his materials.

Very interesting is the prehistory of strikes which Solidarity ideologues and Western propaganda later presented as elemental [zywiolowe]. In the summer of 1980, Alicja Rzetelna said, a meeting was held at Kuron's apartment including Modzelewski, Lityniski, Mikolajska, the Priests [zieja] and Banaszkiewicz from Radom, Dr Edelman from Lodz, and 10 others. The meeting discussed preparations for strikes of shipbuilders, miners and other industrial workers.

This was how, in cozy Warsaw apartments, people tied to the West were hatching a plot against People's Poland. The fate of thousands of young people like Jerzy Szyszak or Alicja Rzetelna will be to pay for the satisfaction of their political ambitions. On the shoulders of worker opposition, supported by its leaders political naivete or criminal adventurism, the counterrevolution strove to capture power. it did not succeed.

REPORT FROM PLOCK: MARTIAL LAW ESSENTIAL

LD212108 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Feb 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov, with recorded report from Plock by correspondent Yuriy Ulanov including interview with Lt Col Marian Makarewicz, Plock city military commander, whose remarks are in Polish with a superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] The behavior of U.S. diplomacy in Madrid is part of the offensive against detente in which the main blow is now being directed against Poland. Speaking the other day in London, Czyrek, the Polish foreign minister, recalled that Poland has long been regarded by the United States as a factor in a policy aimed at weakening the strength and unity of countries in the socialist community. The United States of America is now assessing the situation in Poland in line with the principle of "the worse it gets, the better." And the Western mass media are trying to paint as gloomy a picture as possible. Let us see what the actual situation is:

[Begin recording] [Ulyanov] Plock is the principal city of a province situated right in the center of the country. By Polish standards it is an average-size city. The population is 100,000. Its inhabitants work at the petrochemical combine, one of the biggest in the country; at the agricultural engineering works; at the shipyard and the knitwear factory. Lt Col Marian Makarewicz, military commandant of the city of Plock, is taking part in our report. I would not say there are any particular signs of martial law to be seen here.

[Makarewicz] None can be seen at first glance. But military patrols are moving through the streets. The movement of the civilian population is being checked. A curfew is in force. The activities of public organizations are restricted. The adoption of these measures was essential. Groups which gathered open enemies of socialism stepped up their activities here in Plock under the cover of Solidarity. They organized strikes to destablize production at enterprises and to upset life in the city. They demanded elimination of the party organization in plants and factories. In other words, they were pushing for power by all means at their disposal. That is why, in accordance with the decision taken by the Military Council of National Salvation, we interned the most dangerous, active members of Solidarity and restored calm and order in the city. From that moment a different life really began for us. Thus not everyone would immediately notice that martial law is in force in the city.

[Ulyanov] But I presume that the functions of the military commandant are not confined to imposing order in the city.

[Makarewicz] Of course not. As you know, Plock Province was stricken by catastrophic flooding. We soldiers are doing all we can to help the victims. We are also involved with the problems of urban transport and the supply of bread, sugar, butter, milk and shoes to the population. And we are trying to help industrial enterprises with their national economic tasks, to help with supplies of necessary raw materials.

But we see the guarantee of complete security for the population as our most important task. People are grateful to us for this. You have only to ask any passer-by. [Makareqicz turns to a group of civilians standing nearby] How do you, as a civilian, evaluate the results of the introduction of martial law?

[Unidentified man] One can say with confidence that the situation in the city is now far better than before the introduction of martial law. People reacted to it with understanding. This is shown by the exceptional warmth displayed toward the soldiers, who are truly helping to establish law and order.

[Makarewicz, turning to a young woman] And what do you think?

[Unidentified woman] I absolutely agree with my brother. It has become far better. People can go out on the streets without worry, whereas before we were afraid. After all, all sorts of things were going on, including direct assualts. And we were afraid. But now everything is different. People can walk around the city without fear. [end recording]

U.S. POSE AS CHAMPION OF LABOR EXPOSED

LD211620 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Throughout the year that the present American administration has been in office it has been posing as a zealous champion of the labor unions in Poland. Why this sudden fondness for trade unions in another country? Why have politicians who have vigorously defended the interests of the rich at home all of a sudden begun showering solicitude on the workers in Poland? This is the subject of the following commentary contributed by news analyst Igor Aleksandrov.

It's a fact that no sooner did the present administration assume office than it took an openly antilabor stand in its own country. Indeed, it set out to erase the social gains that the trade union movement in America achieved over half a century of struggle. This was borne out most strikingly by the administration's Draconian measures to smash the Air Traffic Controllers' Union. Nonetheless, the White House continues to profess solicitude for the Polish trade unions. But how can one possibly believe in the sincerity of such statements? It is impossible not to notice the striking contrast between the actions of the White House toward American labor unions and its posture towards Poland's solidarity.

The Air Traffic Controllers' Union was disbanded on the strength of the ban on Federal employees' strikes. But when it comes to Poland, the White House uses an altogether different yardstick. In this case it went out of its way to encourage the extremists elements in Solidarity to indulge in flagrant violations of the law. In the matter of Poland, the White House demanded -- yes, demanded -- that the extremist leaders of Solidarity be given a free hand. On the pretence of concern for the democratization of life in Poland, the White House insisted on the maximum expansion of trade union rights in Poland. At the same time no one has so far heard so much as a word from the authors of these demands in defense of the rights of American trade unions, nor has the White House demanded the repeal of the Draconian Taft-Hartley Act, nor condemned the anti-union right to work laws that limit trade union activities in the United States and have the full an enthusiastic backing of the administration.

What, then, is the explanation for this strange situation? On the one hand, the White House is stridently anti-unionist at home, on the other it claims to be a champion of trade union rights in Poland. The whole point is that in Poland the White House is defending the rights, not of the workers and the unions, but of extremist leaders linked to American intelligence. Washington's concern was not for the freedom of trade union activities on the part of Solidarity, which, by the way, was not restricted by anyone. It wanted and still wants complete freedom for the Solidarity extremist leaders to engage in purely political activities against the state. At first, these leaders claimed the right to remove and appoint industrial managers, according to their likes and dislikes. They they began demanding the right to appoint their stooges as mayors of cities and heads of other governing bodies. Finally, they took the course of organizing a counterrevolutionary coup which they planned to carry out last December. So you see the issue was not of real trade union rights but of a free hand for counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. In short, the Reagan administration's statements in defense of the Polish Union are sheer hypocrisy, a screen intended to conceal Washington's real objectives in Poland.

In defiance of international law it wants to interfere in the internal affairs of that sovereign state and plunge it again into chaos and crisis.

USSR STANCE ON POLAND UNLIKE U.S. 'BIG STICK' POLICY

LD210958 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 21 Feb 82

["USA: 'Big Stick' Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS -- "The everyday activity of the American Reagan administration in the international arena is proof of the fact that interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states is an organic component part of the policy of the United States and, possibly, its foundation," Vladimir Kudryavtsev, news analyst of the newspaper ISVESTIYA writes: The author points out that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in common with the whole ruling top crust of the United States, demands freedom of actions for Polish counterrevolutionaries and at the same time an end to the legitimate actions by the Polish authorities for the restoration of law and order in Poland. "Isn't it interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state?"

"This course of actions is a direct violation of the UN Charter and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act," says the review. Needless to say that the economic sanctions are a direct blow to the well-being of the Polish people, about which the Reagan administration claims to be so much concerned."

"Washington and its partners try to use the smokescreen of unfounded arguments about 'the Soviet Union's persistent campaign against the Polish people' as a cover for their own shameless meddling in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland," Vladimir Kudryavtsev points out.

"It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union consistently upholds the right of peoples to decide their destiny themselves. Therefore our country actively defends Poland's sovereignty in the international arena. We do not think that we have the right to discuss with any third side the sovereign rights of the Polish people and do not recognize anybody's right to do so. At the same time, the Soviet Union gives Poland, which is going through a period of great difficulties, considerable political and economic assistance. This is what we consider to be our internationalist duty to the fraternal Polish people."

U.S. PAYMENT OF POLISH DEBTS SELF-SERVING

LD201958 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 20 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Sergey Teodorov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS -- U.S. propaganda is going out of its way to pass off the decision of the Reagan administration to pay a part of the interest owed by Poland to American banks on the loans granted to it earlier as some rescue operation and a manifestation of the desire to save the Polish economy from new problems. In actual fact Washington is doing everything within its capabilities to create new problems for Poland, and in doing so, to realise in the international arena its imperialist policy of attaining U.S. superiority and at the same time to solve some of the tasks of the competition in the capitalist world at the expense of its allies.

Such an inference prompts itself when one reads through the minutes of the latest press conference of President Reagan. The President admitted that, having paid interest on loans, the United States retained its means of pressure on Poland. Otherwise it would have freed the Poles from the necessity to repay its debts which would mean serious financial difficulties for many American people and organisations.

It is hardly possible to put it more clearly, is it? The White House is coming down with money by no means out of compassion for the Polish people. The government was obliged to pay the interest since practically all American banks granted their loans to Poland against government guarantees.

However, taking into account the fact that the bulk of the credits to Poland came from Western European banks, and not American ones, many economic observers in West Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and Scandinavian countries express the view that the White House is interested in preserving Poland's financial difficulties also because such a situation weakens the position of the Western European rivals of the United States and allows Washington to achieve its political and economic aims at the expense of Western Europe.

Sober-minded business circles in Europe are well aware of the fact that the West should display interest in the existence of a stable, economically powerful Poland and not to stick to Washington's negative line at incitement and at the destabilisation of the situation in that country. The British FINANCIAL TIMES and many other papers expressing views of business circles point out that there is no future in discriminatory financial and economic measures against Poland and other socialist countries. They warn: Those who fail to show farsightedness will have to suffer losses, and substantial losses, too.

FRG JOURNAL CRITICIZES POLISH EMIGRE'S ACTS

LD192358 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tadeusz Nowakowski, a former Pole who has lived in Munich for many years now, is supported by American and West German intelligence services and occupies responsible posts in Radio Free Europe. With this brief information, our commentator, Vladimir Mikhaylov, begins his feuilleton entitled "Why VORWAERTS Whipped Tadeusz Nowakowski."

Why indeed? Perhaps because of his betraying of Poland, the Polish nation? Or maybe because of his daily lies at the Free Europe microphone? No, not because of that. VORWAERTS has no sympathy for socialism in Poland. But the West German weekly, which carried a very malicious article entitled "The Polish Theses of Mr Tadeusz on Emigration," believes that the West should act toward the Polish People's Republic stealthily, secretly, step by step. We should take advantage of everything, VORWAERTS persuades its readers: -- economic ties, cultural exchange and personal contacts -- to infiltrate Poland gradually. One must not shake the tree before its fruits mature.

This is the credo of the VORWAERTS weekly. But the credo of Mr Tadeusz is completely different. According to the allusion of the weekly, he simply burns with desire to hang Communists in Poland, or even better all Poles who have not forgotten that they are Poles. He is burning with desire to rally to the banners of a crusade against Poland all those who are ready to take part in it, and first of all, the ture Teutons who are overwhelmed by the idea of introducing "true order" in Poland.

Mr Tadeusz has no desire to wait. He has had enough of waiting. He is afraid that if he misses the bus both he and his chums, to the end of their days, will exist only in emigration and will have no taste for power, and no revenge either. This is why, VORWAERTS reports, Nowakowski started such feverish activity in Bavaria. He writes to all papers, accusing West German politicians of cowardice and a conciliatory stance. He also intends to voice similar views through West German radio and television, and when he is thrown out, he tries to climb back through the window.

Had Mr Tadeusz acted only in his own name, a way would have been found long ago to deal with him. It is well known how recalcitrant emigrees are treated in the FRG. However, Nowakowski has his protectors. First among them is Franz-Jozef Strauss, the most reactionary politician of the black reaction. That is why Nowakowski is allowed not only to blurt out anti-Polish speeches to the microphones of Free Europe but to slander in front of Bavarian television cameras West German politicians whom Strauss does not like. He is allowed to do this, but probably only for a time.

When one has this in mind it is not difficult to understand that such unsavory activities of Mr Tadeusz grate the nerves of some people in the FRG. That is why VORWAERTS unceremoniously calls Nowakowski's theses junk and their author a psychopath. It seems to be quite an objective assessment. Such is the platform on which Polish counterrevolution allied itself with extreme reaction in the West.

GRISHIN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST

LD220800 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- A Moscow delegation headed by Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU City Committee, has left for Hungary to take part in the days of the Soviet capital in Budapest.

KAPITONOV MEETS BULGARIAN YOUTH LEADER SHOPOVA

PM191303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 16 February I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a delegation from the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union [DKSM] headed by S. Shopova, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the DKSM Central Commitee, which is in the USSR at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talk which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

FINNISH NEWS AGENCY HIT ON REAGAN INTERVIEW

LD202232 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 20 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS -- The Finnish news agency OY SUOMEN TIETOTOIMISTO-FINSKA NOTISBYRAN (STT-FNB) has circulated an interview given to it by President Reagan. Everything that has been said in that interview wonderfully aligns itself with Reagan's policy of whipping up international tension and introducing elements of confrontation in international affairs. One is left perplexed: Why on earth the STT-FNB allowed itself to be used for advertising militarist pronouncements and anti-Soviet statements?

This perplexion is the more understandable since President Reagan's pronouncements were clearly directed against the idea of establishing a non-nuclear zone in the north of Europe. This proposal is known to have been put forward 19 years ago by President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland and since that very time has met invariable support on the part of the Soviet Union.

For example, answering the questions put by a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI in June 1981, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said: "The Soviet Union has already stated its positive attitude, specifically to the proposal on the setting of a non-nuclear zone in northern Europe... The Soviet Union for its part is prepared to assume an obligation not to use nuclear weapons against the north European countries which will participate in the non-nuclear zone... the guarantees of non-use of nuclear weapons against the countries included in the zone are the main and, undoubtedly, the most important obligation for these countries which the Soviet Union is prepared to assume".

The Soviet initiatives in respect of northern Europe received high appraisal in the countries of that region. For example, Denmark's Defense Minister Poul Sogard said in an interview with the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE that Moscow's proposals were of interest not only for the whole of Europe. The governments of Sweden and Finland appraised the Soviet proposals positively as well.

Clearly ignoring universally known facts, President Reagan nevertheless, tried to cast aspersions on the real aims of the Soviet Union's peaceful policy. In doing so, he didn't stop short at obvious insinuations and alleged that the Soviet Union's words and deeds were at variance.

Evidently Reagan needed all that because the NATO decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles runs into growing opposition in Scandinavian countries. An ever bigger number of politicians are arriving at the conclusion that the U.S. plans heighten the threat of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict which would have fatal consequences for their peoples.

The fact that northern Europe features in Washington's nuclear plans was admitted by none other than U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. In an interview with the West German DER SPIEGEL he rejected in a rude and cynical form the idea of establishing a non-nuclear zone, an idea which fully accords with the interests of West European nations. He said that the emergence of such a zone, free from nuclear weapons, would unacceptably damage the entire defence strategy of NATO.

It should be said for the sake of justice that one phrase in President Reagan's lengthy interview was really true. He said that the U.S. military presence in Europe was not meant as a service to Europeans. The United States maintained its soldiers there since that accorded with the interests of the United States of America.

Still more perplexing: Why then should the STT-FNB advertise the inventions clearly answering the interests of those who could not care less about the future of European nations and the destiny of their civilisation?

COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT IN FINLAND

LD191254 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Helsinki, 19 Feb, TASS -- The composition of a new Government of the Republic of Finland has been officially announced here today. The government is headed by Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finalnd. In the government are also representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, the Centre Party, the People's Democratic Alliance of Finalnd, and the Swedish People's Party, as well as non-party minister.

The posts of deputy prime minister and minister of finance are filled by Ahti Pekkala (Centre Party). Paer Stenback (Swedish People's Party) has been appointed the minister of foreign affairs. Juhani Saukkonen (Centre Party) became the minister of defence. The new government relies in the country's Parliament on a majority of 134 deputies out of 200.

SPEECH BY ITALY'S COLOMBO IN WASHINGTON CITED

LD200024 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Feb, TASS -- There exist now considerable contradictions between the United States and its West European allies on a wide range of foreign-policy problems and bilateral relations, said Italy's Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Speaking here at Georgetown University, he stressed that these differences are manifested, above all, in the approach of Washington and Western Europe to relations with the Soviet Union. The demands for the "immediate trial of strength" with the USSR are now made in the United States, the minister said. These demands are based on the conviction that it is only in the atmosphere of the heightening of tension that the West will decide to take the necessary measures for maintaining the balance of power. Emilio Colombo stressed that American observers hold that Western Europe is "tempted by dangerous neutralism" and that its "pacifism" threatens the very foundations of the common military policy. This viewpoint is erroneous.

There are now differences between the United States and Western Europe in the view on the international situation, the Italian minister said. Because of its specific geographic position, Europe realizes more clearly the risk of unleashing a nuclear conflict.

Touching upon the economic relations of states of Western Europe with socialist countries, Emilio Colombo said that dissatisfaction with the widening of these ties is now expressed ever more often in the United States. It is talked very much about "vulnerability" of Western Europe if the Soviet Union suddenly stops supplying natural gas to in it the future. Meanwhile, there is much skepticism in Western Europe about the likelihood of Moscow using natural gas as a political weapon, the minister said.

Analyzing differences between the United States and its allies on other foreign-policy problems, the Italian foreign minister pointed, specifically, to the stand of Western Europe on the Middle East settlement. We hold that the Palestinian problem is central to this settlement, he said.

As to the present situation in Central American specifically in El Salvador, the Italian Government and other West European governments hold that the spread of the armed conflict in that country should not be allowed, the Italian foreign minister said.

The speaker criticised the present economic course of the Reagan administration that does a considerable damage to the United States' allies. The policy of articially maintaining a high bank rate causes concern in Western Europe, Emilio Colombo said. This policy has a direct effect on bank rates in West European countries and worsens their financial situation, the minister said.

TRIAL OF SPANISH COUP PARTICIPANTS BEGINS

LD191526 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 19 Feb, TASS -- A trial in open court of 33 participants in an attempted coup d'etat on February 23 last year has opened in a suburb of the Spanish capital.

In the dock are Lieutenant General Jaime Milans del Boch, Division General Alfronso Armada, Lieutenant Colonel of the Civil Guards Antonio Tejero Molina and other plotters.

On the day of the coup Jaime Milans del Boch ordered the tank units under his command to advance to Madrid in order to block the main thoroughfares of the city, capture the buildings of radio, television and telegraph. Tejero Molina who led 300 armed civilian guards broke into the building of the Spanish Parliament and for several hours kept under the threat of making short work MPs and cabinet members with former prime minister Adolfo Suarez at their head. General Armada was to become the head of the new government.

Upon completion of the preliminary investigation, the military prosecutor demanded that each of the defendants be sentenced to 30 years of deprivation of freedom.

On the eve of the opening of the court session the press cited some details of the biography and political characteristics of the main defendants. Jaime Milans del Boch was officer of the ill-famed "Blue Division" and received from Hitler the Iron Cross for the special services performed. After Franco's death, being the commander of the "Brunete" armoured division, he gathered around himself supporters of military dictatorship.

Shortly before the opening of the trial A. Tejero Molina demonstratively declared in an interview with the Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO: "If I had an opportunity, I would again do what I did."

The authorities have taken tight security measures. At the entrance to the court building are installed special checkpoints, the prisoners' dock equipped with electronic devices is shielded with short bullet proof glass. Those present in the court building are not allowed to use photographic cameras and tape recorders. Army and national police units, civil guards are around the clock on guard of the court building and are also stationed in the courtroom.

These measures have been taken because the authorities fear provocative actions by ultra-rightists, the newspaper EL PAIS stresses. The statement by representatives of the country's major political parties, which was issued here, says that the trial may be used by reaction as a pretext for subversive sorties.

Only a few days ago pro-fascist elements staged in various parts of Spain a series of acts of terrorism aimed at building up an atmosphere of fear and hysteria in the country. The police uncovered several secret stores of machine-guns, pistols, grenades and other weapons belonging to various profascist organizations.

A new publication, the VOICE OF PROGRESS has appeared on sale at Madrid's news-stands which tries to picture the plotters as national heroes.

The democratic press notes that these forces are lavishily financed by definite circles which hatch plans for Spain's return to the times of the reactionary dictatorial regime.

SCHMIDT REMARKS ON EAST-WEST ISSUES NOTED

LD201726 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] London, 20 Feb, TASS -- West Germany's Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed in an interview with the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN the need for continuing and developing the East-West dialogue and invigorating the talks directed at stopping the arms race.

The head of the West German Federal Government emphasised that the attempts to question the policy of detente on the pretext of the developments in Poland run counter to the interests of peace. If someone does not wish to talk with the other side and will not wish to listen to the other side, we, undoubtedly, will find ourselves, on the road which is leading to further antagonism. I do not think, he said, that any silent antagonism would serve the goals of the West or the goals of peace.

Helmut Schmidt categorically rejected the theory of a "limited" nuclear war, stressing that it poses a strategic threat to the existence of Western European countries. Medium-range armaments, he said, may raze my own country and my people. These armaments are strategic, and I think that some American observers and political figures make a great mistake when they regard as strategic only what is important to the United States of America.

The West German chancellor made it clear once again that he is not going to yield to the crude pressure from the United States which is trying to compel Western European states to give up cooperation with the Soviet Union in the construction of a pipe line. The West German economy, he said, needs gas deliveries from abroad, as it needs oil deliveries, he stressed.

The current world economic crisis, Helmut Schmidt said, and nearly ten million jobless in the United States and two million in the Federal Republic of Germany pose a no smaller strategic threat to the West's unity than what we had spoken before. I think that there is too much talking about so-called strategic questions in the military and political areas, whereas in the economic field cooperation is obviously not sufficient. The current world economic recession is the worst since the thirties. Hence it is not difficult to start asserting about the general depression of the Western world.

According to the DPA agency, Helmut Schmidt, speaking in Nuremberg after visiting the trading firm Quelle, strongly favoured West Germany's "gas-pipes" deal with the Soviet Union. Let others scream as much as they want, he said, the deal will not be cancelled.

FAVORABLE FRG COMMENTS ON GAS PIPELINE DEAL

LD200838 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 20 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov]

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb, TASS -- Representatives of FRG business circles, realistic-minded politicians turn down the attempts of the U.S. administration to undermine the development of FRG-USSR trade and economic links, to foil realisation of large-scale Soviet-West German "gas-pipes" agreements. Prominent FRG politician, Prime Minister of the Government of the North Rhine-Westphalia, Johanes Rao, declared in support of the agreements. Speaking at a meeting of "Mannesmann-Rerenwerke" workers in Muhlheim (Ruhr), he said that the FRG's trade with the USSR and other socialist countries was a very important factor for the FRG's economy. Soviet orders guaranteed employment at the firm's plants for two years. Johanes Rao emphasised that "trade with East promoted stronger peace."

The agreement on Soviet gas deliveries to the FRG will go down into the history of East-West trade links and economic cooperation in our continent as the "deal of the century", Duesseldorf economist Franz Drei stressed in the journal of business circles, MESSEMAGAZIN INTERNATIONAL.

Franz Drei believes that the agreement lends "a much desired impetus for a further expansion of FRG-USSR trade". Besides, he stresses, "those who conduct trade with each other, are also determined to speak of consolidation of peace".

Franz Drei described as "unseemly" Washington's attempts to prevent realisation of the "gas-pipes" agreement and expressed the hope that the West German business circles would manage to overcome the "U.S. pressure and the agreement would be materialized".

Trade union activist Karl-Heinz Voelker from Essen told a correspondent of the newspaper UNZERE ZEIT: "Confidence is the very important condition of trade and we must prevent it from being undermined to please the United States".

PORTUGUESE CP'S CUNHAL COMMENTS ON STRIKE

LD192302 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Feb, TASS -- The Portuguese Communist Party is determined to step up the struggle until the government of "democratic alliance" is compelled to resign. The communists have always supported and intend to continue supporting the actions of the working people. General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal said this at a meeting of many thousands in the Sports Palace in Lisbon. He spoke about the decisions of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party which analyzed the political situation in the country after the national strike of February 12.

The reactionary forces which have done their utmost to prevent the holding of the national strike now try to play down its importance, Alvaro Cunhal said. They refuse to admit that the day of struggle, February 12, has been the biggest action of the Portuguese working-class movement in the entire history of its existence. Over 1.5 million people expressed clearly and unambigously their dissatisfaction with the policy of the ruling alliance and demanded the immediate resignation of the government.

The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party strongly condemned pronouncements of Minister of the Interior Angelo Correia, who described the national strike as an attempt at an anti-democratic uprising. Alvaro Cunhal announced the intention of the Communist Party to make an interpellation in the parliament about this statement and also about the government's efforts to frustrate the strike and about the campaign of slander in connection with the strike.

Alvaro Cunhal criticized the stand of the Socialist Party headed by Mario Soares, which in words comes out against the government while in reality it is cooperating with the government. This policy might have only one result -- it will only further discredit the Socialist Party, he said.

Ever wider circles of the Portuguese people realize that the policy of "democratic alliance" does not meet their interests, Alvaro Cunhal said in conclusion. Therefore the proposals of the Portuguese Communist Party for overcoming the crisis -- resignation of the government, disbandment of the Assembly of the Republic, creation of a provisional cabinet and holding pre-term parliamentary elections -- become ever more topical and urgent.

CUNHAL, TENGARRINHA CALL FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT

LD200826 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 20 Feb 82

["Important Contribution to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS -- On the occasion of the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal said in an interview for the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA that internationally the 26th CPSU Congress distinguished itself with peace proposals which were put forward in the Central Committee's report, delivered by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev.

These important initiatives show that opposite to imperialism, which on the strength of its nature, breeds aggressions and wars, the socialist countries, primarily the USSR, to successfully build a new society for the good of all people, need peace, strive for peace and fight for it.

Recently an enhanced threat to peace on earth has been seen, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA was told in an interview by the chairman of the Portuguese Democratic Movement Jose Tengarrinha. The aggravation of the international tension is the cause of great concern and it can be overcome only through conducting the policy of peaceful coexistence. Therefore we can not reconcile ourselves with escalation of the arms race. Peace must be preserved, and to preserve peace we must fight against production of weapons of a huge destructive force which threaten the very existence of mankind.

It is necessary to exert the utmost efforts to put into life the Helsinki Final Act, the chariman of the Portuguese Democratic Movement believes. Efforts should be exerted to see to it that the Madrid meeting of the states, parties to the all-European conference should become a significant step towards international detente.

We stand for the independence of the peoples and support all movements for liberation from colonial yoke. We associate ourselves with the peoples fighting against racists' sway. Much is yet to be done in the world for the millions of people living in conditions of poverty and illiteracy. The money now being spent for armaments should be channeled for assistance to developing countries.

Of particular significance therefore are the Soviet proposals which were put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, said Jose Tengarrinha. We back these proposals which are an important contribution to the so much needed detente.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES SITUATION, PROBLEMS IN TURKEY

FM191437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Turkey: In the Grip of Problems"]

[Text] Ankara, February -- A lively scene reigns once again in the building of Turkey's former Grand National Assembly. Sessions of the consultative Meclisi are being held here for the purpose of drafting a new constitution, as well as laws on parliamentary general elections and political parties.

"If the Turkish consultative Meclisi prepares the constitution most accpetable to us before the end of the summer of 1982 and submits it to the National Security Council, it will be possible to hold a national referendum on the constitution before the end of November 1982," head of state K. Evren declared. "After the adoption of this constitution by the people, if no important changes also affecting us occur in the world, parliamentary elections can be held in the fall of 1983. If the preparation of the constitution is not completed in the summer of 1982, the elections will be postponed until the spring of 1984.

But for the time being the present military-political leadership retains complete power, restricting various forms of public activity in the country. These measures have affected, in particular, the leaders and members of outlawed organizations and parties, including those who were members of earlier governments and parliaments. In accordance with a National Security Council circular, they are forbidden to set forth their political views and criticize the present administration's actions. B. Ecevit, the former leader of the Republican People's Party who violated those instructions, spent 2 months in jail.

Declaring that the roots of political terror have still not been torn out, the military administration is continuing operations to liquidate the still extant armed extremist groups.

However, the public is seriously concerned that, on the pretext of combating terrorists, the authorities are also repressing representatives of the national democratic movement. Peace champions and activists in progressive societies and organizations, in particular, have been the target of these actions.

The trial of leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Trade Unions was resumed in Istanbul in December. A standard charge: "subversive activity and attempts to overthrow the existing system." Some 52 activists, including A. Basturk, the leader of this organization, are threatened with the death penalty. Gross arbitrariness is being committed during the trial, which is taking place according to wartime laws. Representatives of the military prosecutor's office and the court, who have adopted a policy of accelerating the trial, are seeking to terrorize the accused and to fetter the actions of the defense.

The wave of repression which has rained down upon progressive forces has served as a signal for the kindling of anticommunist and anti-Soviet sentiments. Articles in rightwing conservative publications persistently press the provocative idea of ideological ties between the terrorists and representatives of truly democratic forces, above all communsts. Trials on charges of membership of the Communist Party have begun in Ankara, Adana and Golcuk. The defendants are charged with allegedly engaging in subversive, antistate acitivity. As the Turkish press attests, they frequently tortured in order to wrest appropriate confessions from them.

Against this background the campaign aimed at rehabilitating rightwing extremists like Turkes, leader of the Turkish neofasicsts, increasingly attracts attention. Newspapers have reported that, as a result of this campaign, several prominent activists in the neofascist Nationalist Action Party who were called to account in the past have already been released.

All this is happening under the conditions of the acute socioeconomic troubles being experienced by the country. Unemployment still remains the scourge of the working people. According to the official data of the state planning organization, by the end of 1981 the country had approximately 3 million jobless. Their numbers are being swelled chiefly by peasants leaving villages and also young people, in particular graduates of various educational institutions.

Last year the rise in the cost of living, which is being fueled by inflation, reached 35 percent. But the wages of the main sections of the working population remain "frozen." Pointing this out, the Confederation of Worker's Trade Unions, the country's sole legal trade union organization, recalled once again in its New Year's statement that the employers, taking advantage of the ban on strikes and other forms of protest, are resisting any wage increases in every possible way and sabotaging the signing of labor agreements which would take the vital interests of workers and employees into account.

Despite a series of vigorous measures taken by the authorities, the foreign trade deficit is growing. In 1981 it reached $4 billion. As in previous years, a large part of this deficit is with countries in the Common Market, which, according to the bulletin (PALS), is pursuing with regard to Turkey "a policy of tough diktat and discrimination." The introduction of a so-called "floating rate" for Turkish currency in the EEC under IMF pressure has merely exacerbated the economic situation. It has been calculated that in the past 6 months alone the Turkish lira has fallen 36 percent against the U.S. dollar and the major currencies of the Western powers -- which has also had a serious effect on Turkey's foreign trade.

Turkish economists also attribute the intensified process of the ruining of small employers with the West's currency and credit policy. Unable to stand the competition, 2,330 small companies went bankrupt in 1981. Approximately 1,000 firms collapsed in 1980, which even then was considered a "record" for the whole period since the end of World War II. Being a NATO member, Turky is obliged to spend almost 1/4 of its national budget for military purposes and to maintain armed forces in excess of half-a-million men.

Turkey's foreign debts to the West are not diminishing and have reached $20 billion. The paradox is that the national economy cannot function without foreign injections. Western creditors exploit this dependence for their own political and economic purposes. They make the issuing of new credits, the deferment of payments under old loans or the rendering of other forms of assistance conditional, as a rule, on demands which infringe Turkey's interests. "Our country is being robbed," the newspaper BARIS declares in this connection. "Our country is being robbed, pure and simple."

But Ankara does not consent to all the demands. Despite the pressure, it recently refused to cut production in areas of the state sector. The government decided to increase capital investments in these sectors by 46.2 percent in 1982. The state planning organization has once again advocated the development of business relations with the socialist countries, noting their effective and mutually advantageous nature.

After the fall of the pro-American monarchy in Iran and the general weakening of U.S. positions in the Persian Gulf, as well as in the light of the policy of the new Greek administration, which does not wish to follow unquestioningly in Washington's wake, Turkey's significance has increased considerably in the eyes of Pentagon strategists. Taking advantage of the difficulties which the country is experiencing, Washington is trying to involve it in the realization of its military-strategic plans in the region. The opening of the floodgates of additional military and economic assistance is linked with demands for Turkish territory to be made available for the deployment and basing of the Rapid Deployment Force and the construction of new military bases.

However, the American plans are putting the Turkish public on its guard. It is rightly feared here that this could complicate relations with the neighbors -- above all, with Muslim countries -- and with the Soviet Union, the advantages of commercial, economic and political cooperation with which are incontestable for Turkey.

Local circles point out that Turkey did not support the demand which Washington made in its NATO allies to curtail business relations with the USSR. Turkey, the newspaper MILLIYET wrote, has its own interests. It cannot take on the risky role of guardian of American interests and does not wish to spoil its relations with the countries of the Near and Middle East. Involvement in American plans, another newspaper -- CUMHURIYET -- points out, promises it nothing but harm in both economic and foreign policy affairs.

This is why the dangerous trends which have recently become apparent in Turkey's internal political development, as well as Washington's new importunities, arouse legitimate alarm among the broad Turkish public.

U.S. AIMS THROUGH SINAI PEACE FORCE ASSESSED

LD201048 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] In about a month a U.S. landing force of 600 men will arrive at Tiran Island to keep peace in Sinai, as we are told. Radio Moscow's Dmitriy Zakharov elaborates and this is what he writes:

The strength of the so-called multinational force for Sinai is to total 2,500 men. Almost one-quarter of them will occupy a small island, while the rest will have to patrol the vast territory of Sinai. Like all American troops everywhere, the Tiran contingent is designed for deterring the so-called Soviet expansion, but 600 men stand a small chance of success in a clash with the troops of even a very small country. So as the Americans are forming a base on Tiran, they must have another aim in mind. What kind of aim can it be?

Apparently the island can handle the Rapid Deployment Force if need be. The 600 men for Tiran, and they belong to the force incidentally, can be viewed as the first echelon and its missions may include preparations for the base to house the main force.

On Tiran the troops can be dispatched to the Gulf area and the Sudan and Jordan or any other country in the region. The island has turned into a ground for U.S. troops to jump off to countries in the Middle East. So the United States expects to use part of its peacekeeping force in Sinai in order to act on its plans and form a network of bases in the region.

Besides Tiran, another American contingent will occupy the southernmost area of Sinai, and remaining in force are the U.S. understandings with Egypt on bases for the Rapid Deployment Force. The United States has similar agreements with the Sudan, Kenya, Somalia and Oman.

To ensure its presence in some country, the United States uses different pretexts. Iranian events, the United States claimed, threatened its interests and were used as a pretext to form bases in the Sudan and Morocco. To penetrate into Sinai the United States used the Camp David talks, reserving a right to introduce its troops to Sinai.

The aim of U.S. escalation in the region has always been the same, namely, establishing control over the oil-bearing Middle East and Gulf, not deterring the notorious Soviet menace. Whatever the United States says, what it does makes its end increasingly clearer.

U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY SEEN AS SELF-SERVING

TA211948 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Those Israelis who closely follow the U.S. maneuvering in the Middle East must have noticed an interesting fact: that the U.S. administration, on whose complete support Begin constantly relies, has announced its readiness to sell Jordan antiaircraft missiles and F-16 aircraft. To recall, the United States not long ago signed a deal on the sale of offensive arms with Saudi Arabia, too. In other words, Washington wishes to better equip not only Israel -- whom Reagan calls an ally and friend of the United states -- but also those countries that are in a state of war with Israel and which actively object to its anti-Arab policy in the Middle East.

Well then, has the United States deserted the path of strategic cooperation with the top Israeli leadership after having so greatly commended it? Or is the United States, as it itself claims, striving to win the friendship of Amman and Riyadh, in which case the shipments of arms will play a substantial role here? Perhaps this is simply a case of U.S. military-industrial greed, ready to make profits anywhere and out of everything?

Each one of these questions could be answered in the affirmative. Indeed, the United States views the strategic cooperation with Israel only through the prism of its own selfish considerations. This means that at any point in time it can totally abrogate this cooperation if it merely reaches the decision that this is what is necessary.

The Americans similarly wish to find paths to lead to the Arab world, hoping to sow dissent among its ranks and eliminate its anti-imperialistic trends. In addition to this, the U.S. military-industrial complex also regards the arms deals as one source from which to make profits worth billions.

At the same time, still another interpretation of this development could be made, and it has to do with the new stage of the militaristic preparations in the United States itself, including, among other things, the Reagan administration's decision to expand the scope of binary chemical arms production, particularly nerve-paralyzing gas. Where do the Pentagon generals plan to store these arms? This is difficult to say. They claim they want them to be stored on U.S. soil but who will believe this? The Pentagon does not need bombs, shells or short-range missiles equipped with binary gas on U.S. territory. It needs them in areas like the Middle East where the United States plans to carry out raids and where, in accordance with the concept of the U.S. strategists, local wars and so-called limited nuclear conflicts are to be expected.

The thought that the U.S. administration is now planning to create a situation in the Middle East where Israel would undoubtedly agree to store chemical material on its soil persists and is difficult to shrug off. But, be that as it may, in view of the plans that have already been discovered regarding the storage of these arms, it would be naive to believe that Israel is not included in those plans. The Indian newspaper NATIONAL (?HERALD) reports on the Pentagon plan to set up chemical arms arsenals in the Diego Garcia Indian Ocean base, and in U.S. camps in Pakistan, and also to equip the ships sailing around the Persian Gulf area with binary warheads. No doubt the army bases in Israel and the Sinai, which the United States regards as its own bases, will also become a [word indistinct] of the chemical war which Washington plans.

The assessment is apparently that the Israeli public will not oppose the deployment of chemical arms in the country. Efforts will be made to try to convince the Israeli public that this is the only way Isarel could maintain its supremacy over its neighbors despite the shipments of U.S. arms to individual Arab countries.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is supposedly preparing the ground for such plans, announces even now that despite the shipments of arms to Arab countries, the United States will find a way to guarantee Israel's military superiority in the Middle East. Arms for mass killing, including chemical arms, on Isareli soil is the U.S. solution.

In other words, the U.S. attempts to expand its military ties with a number of Arab regimes are not at all in conflict with the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel as Washington perceives it -- the kind of cooperation where one partner becomes the other partner's hostage and victim. Clearly if another flareup erupts in the Middle East when arms for massive killing are merely stationed there and even if they are not to be activated, catastrophe cannot be avoided. Israel and other countries will turn into barren deserts. But is this not the ultimate goal the U.S. ruling circles are aiming at? After all, the binary and neutron arms kill everything, but do not harm surface resources or minerals.

IRAN TARGET OF U.S. MILITARY PREPARATIONS

GF202014 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Militarist Policy and Iran"]

[Text] Dear listeners, [words indistinct] and we have observed that President Reagan has decided to go ahead with the production of the neutron bomb. He has also permitted chemical arms production to begin. We have read about (?his presentation of his) militarist 1983 budget to the U.S. Congress - a budget which [words indistinct]. This budget has over $260 billion [words indistinct]. The American ABC television commentator has described all this as a path leading to disaster. Of course, this time he is not far from the truth. [passage indistinct]

The U.S. imperialists intend to set up military bases in all corners of the world. Iran has no place in their plans. It is common knowledge that the Iranian revolution has undermined all imperialist plans against your country. Nevertheless, Washington does not want to realize this fact. It must be taken into consideration that the present U.S. military preparations are a threat to Iran.

Dear listeners, do you not agree that the numerous U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean constitute a source of danger to Iran? It is common knowledge that the number of U.S. military bases around Iran is gradually increasing. Units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force have been based in Israel, Oman, Pakistan and a number of other countries in the region. The (?objective is to) undermine the national liberation movements and the revolutions of the masses. Can the Iranians remain indifferent to all this?

It has become common knowledge that nuclear arms are being deployed to U.S. military bases (?close) to Iran. The military base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean has been armed with this weapon of death. Close links have been established between Diego Garcia and the military bases in the Persian Gulf. Against whom can the U.S. nuclear arms be used? Military experts have replied to the question as follows: Against the enemy of the United States.

Iran is undoubtedly one of the enemies of the United States. Plans are being drawn up in Washington for an onslaught against Iran. The landing of U.S. troops in southern Iran is being kept in mind, while the plans are being drawn up. This operation has been code named Trip Wire and has been approved by President Reagan.

We have no doubt that if it is within the framework of their objectives, the U.S. imperialists will not hesitate to use chemical weapons against Iran as well. This is due to the fact that the [word indistinct] interests of the imperialists control their activities. Those who endeavor to unite the ranks of their nations in order to deal blows to imperialist conspiracies are justified in their view that Iran should also join the struggle being waged to establish world peace. This has been proved correct by the existing conditions.

CIA LINK WITH TERRORISTS IN YEMEN, SYRIA SEEN

LD182252 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The trial is continuing in Aden of 12 people from a group of saboteurs and terrorists who were arrested by the PDRY state security apparatus. An investigation proved that the group was sent to organize explosions in factories, oil (?refineries) and government offices in order to upset the stability of the regime, wreck the economy, create an atmosphere of chaos, and then topple the PDRY Government.

The PDRY papers reported that the group was trained in a neighboring country under the supervision of instructors from intelligence interests in Western countries. The PDRY minister of defense, Salih Muslih Qasim, told a large gathering in Aden: Thus those who claim to be defending the democratic rights and liberties of citizens in other countries and who call for the necessity of combating international terrorism are exposed.

It is evident that it is the United States, which has been carrying out a destructive campaign against the PDRY for a long time, that is meant here. We would say that the U.S. CIA has a finger in a large number of terrorist acts in the Arab countries. For example, terrorists of the Muslim Brotherhood organization committed a new crime in Syria. They exploded a bomb in the Ministry of Information building. The incident resulted in human casualties. There is documentary evidence that the organization is linked with Western espionage services, especially the U.S. CIA. Thus it can be concluded that those who claim to protect people from international terrorism are responsible for barbaric terrorist acts.

MUSLIMS ENCOUNTER 'UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE' IN IRAN

GF201340 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A few days ago the members of the Soviet Muslim delegation returned to Moscow from Tehran where they attended celebrations on the third anniversary of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The delegation was headed by Shiekh Ol-Eslam Haji Allah Shokur Pasha-Zadeh, president of the Clerical Society of Caucasian Muslims. Our correspondent met with Sheikh Ol-Eslam Haji Allah Shokur Pasha-Zadeh and asked him to describe his visit to Iran.

[Begin recording in unidentified Turkic language translated into Persian] Dear brothers, the Soviet Muslim delegation consisting of myself, Sheikh Ol-Eslam Haji Allah Shokur Pasha-Zadeh; Ahmad Jan (Mosa'i), the Moscow Friday imam; (Janafar Panjayov), the Leningrad Friday imam; and Saber Hasanov, head of the International Relations Bureau of the Clerical Society of Caucasian Muslims, was invited to attend the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

During our stay in Iran, we visited mosques and museums. We also visited Qom, Ahvaz and Susangerd. We met with Ayatollah Khomeyni, Rafsanjani, Montazeri, Golpayegani and President Khamene'i.

At the moment the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war is causing us concern. We visited the war-stricken regions and learned that this war does not benefit either the Iranians or the Iraqis. On the contrary, this war is benefiting international imperialism. We hope this war between two Muslim countries will end peacefully.

Prior to our departure from Tehran, we invited Iranian journalists to attend our press conference. We wanted to describe our views and answer questions of interest. However, for unknown reasons, the Iranian journalists did not participate in the press conference. Furthermore, it should be noted that during our stay in Iran members of our delegation were confronted by unfriendly attitudes toward them and our country, the Soviet Union, on the part of some officials.

In the name of all Soviet Muslims, I thank those Iranian religious and government figures who respected and paid attention to our delegation and who are aware that the expansion of friendly relations between the peoples of two countries, especially between Soviet and Iranian Muslims, is important. We wish the Iranians and Iran success in implementing Islamic humanitarian ideology. [end recording]

MOSCOW PAPERS VIEW EGYPTIAN SCENE AFTER AS-SADAT

Few Policy Changes Noted

PM191605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Egypt, the Burden of the Past"]

[Text] Cairo, February -- I observed an unusual scene at the Egyptian pyramids recently. Bulldozers were roaring on the stony plateau where the pharaohs' gigantic burial valuts stand. They demolished a mass of buildings -- opulent villas, dance halls and casinos which had spread here in the past 10 years.

The National Assembly had demanded this "operation." The point is that through the fault of its "newfound neighbors", the ancient sphinx -- Egypt's national pride and unique symbol -- had begun to disintegrate. The sphinx stands at the foot of the plateau and for years sewage has seeped down from the "leisure and entertainment complex." The news that the sculpture was finally collapsing caused indignation throughout the country. "Let us rectify the error of the past," the newspaper AL-AHRAM wrote reporting the decision to "clear the territory and save the sphinx from further destruction."

The fate of the symbol is in many ways similar to the fate of Egypt itself. With every passing year As-Sadat's policy undermined Egypt's national interests, the interests of the majority of the people. The shots which reflected the very profound crisis of this policy resounded in an atmosphere of general dissatisfaction and ferment. But although As-Sadat is no more, the "structures" he erected could not just disappear with the "architect." The question of what will happen next, whether people will start to "demolish" them or leave them intact, will only be answered by time.

I recall that immediately after As-Sadat's assassination his course was declared "invariable" and loyalty to the separate Camp David agreements with Israel and the United States was emphasized. At the same time measures were outlined designed to influence the situation in the economic and social spheres and ease the tension which had arisen in society.

In setting the task of "ensuring internal security and stability" the country's new president, H. Mubarak, called for "national dialogue" and began to set up cooperation with the political opposition which had criticized his predecessor's course. Individual and collective meetings were held between the president and the leaders of the Socialist Labor Party, Liberal Socialist Party and National Progressive (Left) Party. It has been announced, that these meetings will be of a regular working nature.

It is well known that shortly before his death As-Sadat embarked on repressions against the leaders of various political trends in the country. Over 1,500 people were arrested. About 300 people, including eminent representatives of the progressive forces, bourgeois-liberal circles and the Muslim and Christian communities, have now been released from prison. Some 115 journalists and university teachers previously expelled for "dissent" have been reinstated. The "case" of a group of people accused of "collusion with the Soviet Union" has been dropped. Fabricated last September, it served as a pretext for another anti-Soviet campaign. The new line has been welcomed by the opposition parties and supported by M. Nasir, leader of the independent parliamentary deputies.

"The release of those who were arrested, contacts with the leaders of the opposition and the opportunities given to them to make statements in the official press show a desire to open a new page in Egypt's political life," Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of the National Progressive Party, said in a talk with journalists. "It is obvious that this was caused by the actual situation, which urgently demands changes. Otherwise it is impossible to lead the country out of the impasses in which it has found itself."

As is well known, the central problem for Egypt today is the economic and social crisis. Its extraordinary aggravation is the direct result of the "infitah" or "open door" policy for private capital which As-Sadat pursued in the economy. Even the official press is writing of the "infitah's" pernicious consequences -- the emergence of a parasitic bourgeoisie, the weakening of the state sector and state control, every sort of machination and corruption and, first and foremost, the steady empoverishment of the masses. Even a report by the ruling National Democratic Party admits that the "open door" policy led to "serious disruptions in the distribution of incomes." According the figures from progressive economists, the "disruptions" consist in the fact that 5 percent of the population own 80 percent of the GNP while two-thirds of Egyptians are obliged to lead a life of starvation.

Without in principle abandoning the former course, the government has at the same time stated its intention to modify it. To this end it has called for efforts to be focused on the production sphere, for the state sector to be strengthened, for restrictions to be imposed on the import of goods similar to those produced by Egyptian industry, and for a struggle to be launched against corruption and other abuses.

It is already clear that even within the limited confines announced, economic reform is a difficult matter. The burden of inherited problems is too heavy. Increasing ills such as a shortage of land for cultivation (0.06 hectares per capita), unemployment (about 2 million), inflation (up to 40 percent annually) and so forth are deepened by very acute social inequality. Furthermore, it is not hard to foresee that the forthcoming restructuring will encounter the resistance of those circles which have grown fat on "infitah" and are bound up with it not only by economic, but also by political interests.

Something else should not be forgotten. As-Sadat's rule led to a situation where the socioeconomic crisis was increased by national humiliation through Egypt's subordination to U.S. imperialism and its Israeli partner, and because of the disruption of Egypt's historic ties with other Arab states. It is clear that under these conditions much will depend on the extent to which its foreign policy course accords with the changes planned within the country.

Every morning, a parcel of newspapers arrives at the correspondents' center. As usual, they contain quite a few commentaries and articles devoted to the situation in the region. Quite recently these sections were full of attacks against the Arab countries which condemn Camp David and oppose U.S. imperialism and deals with it. Now there are no such attacks in the Egyptian press. On the contrary, more and more items are appearing which attest that Egypt would like to come out of isolation and normalize relations with the remainder of the Arab world, while at the same time preserving the commitments adopted in the peace treaty with Israel.

"The propaganda confrontation with the Arab countries has ceased," I was told by Muhammad Haqqi, director of the State Information Service.

Anti-Soviet propaganda, which the mass media used to conduct day in and day out, has also been curtailed. The local press has begun to carry reprints from our newspapers and items which talk of major economic projects built in Egypt with the USSR's assistance and their significance for the country's development.

However, these are only new strands in the policy of a country whose internal situation and foreign policy course as a whole have undergone no substantial changes. Past relapses have by no means ended. Thus, the National Progressive Party's Committee for the Defense of Freedom recently published a statement which indicates that at dawn on 8 February the security services arrested 31 people accused of belonging to a communist organization. There are even National Progressive Party members among those arrested.

After As-Sadat's death the United States launched frenzied military-diplomatic activity around Egypt, seeking to tie it more tightly to the American chariot and keep it within the framework of the Camp David accords. And although Egypt has declared its adherence to Camp David and Cairo is receiving visitors from across the ocean and from Israel one after another, Washington and Tel Aviv are watching with concern to see what, as the New York TIMES put it, "is happening in that country without As-Sadat." Israeli radio commentators are already warning that Egypt is "indebted" to the United States for economic and military "aid" and to Israel for the final return of the Sinai Peninsula. That is, they are making it clear that levers for pressuring Cairo do exist and "in that eventuality" they could be used.

And what do the Egyptians themselves think about tomorrow?

In front of me are the results of a poll carried out by the newspaper AS-SIYASAH. A question on their hopes for the future is answered by members of the leadership of almost all parties in Egypt, deputies of the People's Assembly and the consultative council and trade union and public figures. Some expect the lifting of the state of emergency and antidemocratic laws, others expect effective measures to improve the economy and resolve social problems, still others the restoration of Arab solidarity and friendly relations with all countries. In other words, despite differences in their political views, they all want one thing -- further changes in accord with Egypt's national interests.

As-Sadat Legacy Continues

PM191531 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 3

[A. Stepanov article "reprinted in abridged form" from 12 February edition of NOVOYE VREMYA: "Egypt After As-Sadat's Death"]

[Text] "Tighten your belt, Egypt!" The popular singer Muhammad Nuh used to sing to the drunken fat cats in the casino. This was when the "infitah" or "open door" policy proclaimed by the late President as-Sadat was at its heights. Now this song is no longer performed in the nightclubs, and it is not a question of the whims of fashion. It is simply that at the end of last year the many entertainment establishments at the foot of the Egyptian pyramids -- the symbol of the good life of the nouveau riche -- were bulldozed to the ground.

This move was in full accordance with the earlier statement by President H. Mubarak that Egyptian society was to be a society of all the people and not of a privileged minority with a monopoly of money and power.

In the last decade Egyptians have been accustomed to finding that the government's promises are in one wadi (riverbed), as the saying goes, and its concrete actions are in another. But 4 months have now passed since As-Sadat's assassination, and what were initially barely perceptible features of the new style of leadership of the country have become clearer. This applies primarily to the economy and the domestic policy course.

On coming to power H. Mubarak said that he would continue the "infitah" policy but that he would curb attempts to capitalize on the uncontrolled import of consumer goods. He appealed for a "concentration of effort on developing the production sectors" of the economy and for a strengthening of the state sector, which would reamin the "backbone of Egyptian industry and the main source for financing development projects." The new leadership also declared its readiness to combat corruption, waste, nepotism, red tape and other abuses.

Meanwhile, the fat cats who had become rich on the "infitah" policy had their tails between their legs somewhat. Rashad 'Uthman, a millionaire and a member of Parliament representing the ruling National Democratic Party, was prosecuted for corruption and participation in illegal operations and drug trafficking. Now he is in prison and his capital has been seized.

The Egyptian mass media have also changed. Gone are the panegyrics to the authorities and the obtrusive propaganda of the As-Sadat regime's "achievements and successes" has given way to criticism.

Although the state of emergency declared immediately after As-Sadat's assassination is being maintained and the opposition press, particularly the newspapers AL-AHALI, organ of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party and ASH-SHA'B, organ of the Socialist Labor Party, are still banned, the authorities have taken some steps toward reconciliation with the opposition. The new president has stated that the "opposition is capable of making a worthy contribution to developing the country." Some of those arrested under As-Sadat have been released: They include M.H. Haykal, a prominent Egyptian journalist; M.H. Murad, a Socialist Labor Party leader; F. Siraj ad-Din, former general secretary of the disbanded bourgeois Liberal New WAFD Party; M.A.S. as-Zayyat, chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society; members of the Central Committee of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping, and journalists, teachers and clergymen, many of whom have been restored to their posts.

Within the framework of "dialogue with the opposition," the new president has held a series of meetings with its leaders and has promised to consult with them in the future on all major questions.

Meanwhile, as the journal ROSE AL-YUSUF has stressed, the Egyptian people are now awaiting new moves toward restoring and consolidating democracy, primarily toward repelling all the laws restricting political freedoms -- in short, the implementation of the president's statements.

While a definite coincidence of views between the various political forces is beginning to emerge in the approach to domestic problems, the same cannot be said of international issues.

It is true that even here leaders of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping have noticed a number of positive changes from their party's viewpoint: the withdrawal of Egyptian forces from the regions bordering Libya, the president's statement that the Egyptian Army would not be used as a policeman in the Near East and that Egypt itself would never be the first to begin a war against any Arab country and would not be an instrument in the hands of any great power.

At the same time, the National Progressive Unionist Grouping has again condemned the Camp David agreement, to which the new Egyptian president has proclaimed his adherence. As-Sadat's legacy continues to dominate Cairo. His policy of capitulation to the Zionist agressor and betrayal of the Palestinian people's just cause and policy of rabid anti-Sovietism have isolated Egypt in the Arab world and made it totally dependent on U.S. imperialism.

Over one-third of the country's foreign debt, which exceeds $18 billion, is accounted for by the United States, and U.S. subsidies and loans to Egypt in payment for the separate peace with Israel exceed $1 billion annually. A broad and costly program has been launched to rearm the Egyptian Army with U.S. combat hardware. The first consignment of F-16 fighter-bombers has already arrived from accross the Atlantic. The understandings whereby the notorious U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is effectively given bases on Egyptian territory remain in force.

While Israel's ruling circles still have a means of pressuring Egypt, they are trying to extract new concessions from its leadership, particularly on the issue of Palestinian autonomy, which the Palestininian Arab people and the PLO reject in the form proposed by Egypt. Despite the Egyptian leadership's assurances to the effect that Cairo will honor its commitment to live in peace with Israel after the withdrawal of Israeli troops, Tel Aviv doubts its sincerity. One "test" has already been staged for Cairo when Israel annexed Syria's Golan Heights last December. The Egyptian president condemned this move but added that Egypt would not intervene in the event of the outbreak of war between Israel and Syria and that the Golan annexation would not affect Egyptian-Israeli relations. This declaration caused a profound and just sense of bitterness among the Syrians.

Egypt is faced with complex socioeconomic and political problems which have been accumulating for years. Their solution is indissolubly linked to its course in the international arena. For any state's foreign policy not only reflects its domestic policy, but is also ultimately subordinate to the solution of that policy's main tasks.

This is why Washington, trying to prevent change in Egypt, is stepping up pressure on it. And the U.S. administration has more than enough means of doing this. It is not stinting on its generous promises to increase military and economic aid to Egypt and is continuing to entangle the country in a web of different types of agreements.

Across the Atlantic they are continuing to pin great hopes on Egypt as a key element in a Near East settlement whose terms are dictated by the Israeli aggressors and U.S. imperialism. It is in this context that observers are evaluating the results of President H. Mubarak's visit to the United States and his coming visit to Israel.

As Egyptian Foreign Minister K.H. 'Ali stated a few days ago, Egypt "gambled on the United States as far back as before the October 1973 war." Time has shown that this gamble accords least of all with the interests of the overwhelming majority of Egyptians.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. POLICY TOWARD CUBA

LD211350 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS -- The USA accuses Cuba of allegedly supplying arms to the Salvadorean patriots, writes Vladimir Kudryavtsev, a political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA. In this connection the American NBC television company reports that according to information it has the Reagan administration intends to declare new economic sanctions against Cuba. These sanctions, as it said, will be "considerable".

On the same day another television company CBS reported the arrival in El Salvador of six American military helicopters, but that is not all. American military advisers fight on the junta's side against the patriots. The junta troops are armed with American weapons. "But what has Cuba to do with it, one may ask: The review says. There has been more talk in Washington recently on the possible direct interference of the U.S. Armed Forces in El Salvador. Isn't it the 'big stick' policy? Apart from the planned direct U.S. interference in the affairs of Central American states, interference with 'other people's hands' is already carried out there. Subversive work is under way against Nicaragua. A bloc of reactionary governments of Central American states is knocked together against Nicaragua and the patriots of other neighbour countries."

"But, perhaps, the U.S. policy of interference in the home affairs of other states is nowhere manifest so openly as in the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East, to be more precise in the Indian Ocean area, including the Persian Gulf and eastern Africa," the author points out. The forming of a Rapid Deployment Force is complemented with an actual deployment of American troops on a permanent basis with the aim of imposing imperialist diktat on the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

"Widely known are the attempts of the USA at interfering in Libya's internal affairs so as to try to replace there the regime which is objectionable to American imperialism," the author stresses.

"The attempts of the U.S. administration at interfering in the internal affairs of the sovereign African states have noticeably intensified. Thus the USA does not recognize the legitimate Government of people's Angola, which pursues a policy of strengthening national independence."

U.S. PLANS TO 'DESTABILIZE' COSTA RICA

PY191923 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] This is a warning about U.S. plans for Latin America. A plan aimed at Costa Rica's economic and political destabilization, at stirring up social conflicts and at unleashing rightwing terrorism is being drawn up in Washington. The United States has been working on this plan since early last year, but its implementation was ordered through recent instructions given by the White House to its embassy in Costa Rica. The real objectives of the plan surface through these instructions: to place a government which will do away with the traditional Costa Rican non-intervention policy and which will agree to participate in the Pentagon's armed actions in El Salvador and the scheduled intervention in Nicaragua.

Not long ago observers pointed out that the current Costa Rican economic difficulties -- to a great extent -- are conditioned by the U.S. policy, in particular to the financial blockade by international financial organizations, manipulated by Washington, which Costa Rica is subject to.

For example, the International Monetary Fund has conditioned the granting of credits to Costa Rica with requirements that, should they be complied with, would markedly worsen the workers' situation and lead to an imminent social conflict. In effect, the Costa Rican's rejected the aforementioned demands since they were aware of their results.

But economic pressure against Costa Rica does not ease off and CIA activities in the country increase. It has been learned that terrorist groups, similar to the Guatemalan White Hand and others, are entering the country. At the same time there are reports on political assassinations. These CIA groups disguise themselves as members of the left wing, allegedly coming from Nicaragua or El Salvador. The objective of this provocation is self-explanatory.

Washington's maneuvers against Costa Rica have increased especially due to the upcoming general elections in the country.

In Jamaica, economic destabilization caused by international financial organizations, made it possible for the U.S. puppet to win the elections. This is the same goal of the Yankees' plans in Costa Rica.

At the time, the economic and political destabilization in Chile prepared the grounds for the fascist coup. The Yankees' seditious tactic in Costa Rica does not exclude the same objective. Washington has already managed to drive the Costa Rican Government to make a mistake: to participate in a tripartite alliance with the Salvadoran junta which the United States itself has joined. The Yankee government has in mind to turn this alliance into a military blockade against Nicaragua and Panama. For this purpose all they need is a Costa Rican Government which will agree to participate in this bloc in the internal wars which the United States is planning for Central America.

'POLITICAL AXIS' PLANNED IN SOUTHERN CONE

PY191838 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] New aspects of Washington's strategic programs for South America have been learned from reliable sources. The creation of a Santiago-Buenos Aires-Montevideo military and political axis with the probable participation of Asuncion is being sought in the southern cone. The immediate objective of such an alliance is to force South American countries into supporting U.S. warmongering plans and to put them in confrontation with Brazil, which rejects such a plan. The ultimate objective thereof is to materialize the Pentagon's obsolete idea of forming a South Atlantic bloc resembling NATO.

As is known, Brazil and Argentina have refused to support such a dangerous motion, which had been time and again discussed by officials from the two countries. While the White House pretended to have lost all interest in creating a South Atlantic treaty organization [SATO], it has been learned from sources close to Reagan that things reflect a completely different reality. In fact, Washington has only changed its form of pressure on the Indo-American [as heard] countries of the Atlantic coast. It may be appropriate to say that the United States, from a tactic of frontal attack has moved to one marked by planned political harassment and diplomatic and political manipulation. Argentina was chosen as the first target of this tactic.

The convergence of the Argentine and Brazilian positions regarding SATO's creation and the rapprochement observed during the past few years between the two countries on various major foreign policy issues have become a serious obstacle for the implementation of Washington's warmongering programs in the region. The fact is that the Yankee strategists have sought to draw Argentina away from Brazil and to antagonize the two largest South American countries.

At the same time, efforts are being made to bring Argentina closer to Chile. Washington went as far as offering to mediate so that Chile would make concessions in the Argentine-Chilean dispute over the Beagle Channel islands.

Buenos Aires may be considered a fortress under a virtual political siege. Forty U.S. official and semiofficial delegations visited Argentina last year.

Last January alone two delegations of U.S. congressmen arrived in the country and, moreover, another delegation made up of agents of military items industries is in the country at present. Generals and admirals from the Pentagon, officials of the State Department and even the U.S. representative to the United Nations visited the Argentine capital. Metaphorically speaking, Argentina has become the bull's-eye of the U.S. diplomacy's heavy artillery.

In exchange for relinquishing its independent policy, Argentina is being offered economic benefits, particularly supplies of modern weapons. Argentina may be wondering against whom Washington wants it to use these weapons. This question cannot but cause uneasiness among Argentines and their neighbors.

SHIBAYEV COMMENTS ON HAVANA WFTU CONGRESS

LD192128 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS -- Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, described the 10th World Trade Union Congress, which closed in Havana, as a "signal event in the life of the international working class and the world trade union movement". The head of the Soviet delegation told TASS on returning to Moscow that 804 delegates from 136 countries took part in the forum. They represented 269 million members of the trade unions.

Aleksey Shibayev said that the congress was held in a complicated international situation caused by the brazen actions of imperialist circles directed at escalating the arms race and the risk of war.

Speaking about the peace Soviet initiatives [as received], the leader of the Soviet trade unions pointed out that they received unanimous backing at the congress. He said that the Havana forum gave a befitting rebuff to the machinations of imperialist and the reactionary policy of the present U.S. administration.

Trade union leaders of all the countries exposed the hypocritical policy of the White House which, while paying lip-service to human rights, is suppressing the struggle of trade unions, subjecting them to repressions, adopting an unprecedented military budget and simultaneously slashing social spending. The forum's participants accused the imperialist circles of spiralling the arms race, open interference in affairs of other peoples and backing reactionary regimes.

The trade union forum mapped out ways of resolving major tasks for the eighties. Among them Aleksey Shibayev singled out elimination of backwardness, solution of food and energy problems, ensuring employment in capitalist and developing countries, struggle of the countries against transnational corporations.

According to Shibayev, the congress's work reaffirmed the enhanced role of trade unions in socialist countries. "The delegates stressed that the experience of the USSR, all countries of the socialist community is attractive chiefly because work is recognised by us as the supreme criterion of evaluation of each person. Social achievements of socialism inspire workers of all countries," Aleksey Shibayev said.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON REVOLUTIONARY THEORY

LD212152 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2055 GMT 21 Feb 82

["The Creative Development of Revolutionary Theory" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb (TASS) -- Here is the full text of an editorial article in today's PRAVDA:

"One year has passed since the historic 26th CPSU Congress began its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow. It has been a year of nationwide struggle to fulfill the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, a year of further progress by Soviet society.

"The successes of our country on the front of communist construction and in the international arena have been largely achieved thanks to the fact that the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, has given and is giving immense attention to a bold theoretical analysis of the problems of public life, to a scientific substantiation of internal and foreign policy and to the struggle for the purity of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

"Our party's responsibility in ideological and theoretical matters is especially high: The honorable but very difficult role of being pioneers of history, and paving the way to the future of mankind fell to the Soviet people and its communist vanguard.

"The scale and complexity of the tasks facing the party and people grow with our advancement, and many of these tasks are distinguished by their fundamental novelty and are being put forward for the first time. This is why a strictly scientific approach to the problems of revolutionary theory and practice, to the substantiation of party and state decisions -- an approach that is organically inherent to the party of Lenin -- is vitally necessary for us.

"The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress embody the results of the intense creative development of new, fundamentally important problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and indicate the urgent tasks of the struggle of the Soviet people for communism and peace on earth.

1

"The past year has shown with renewed force the outstanding importance of the concept of advanced socialism developed by the CPSU, which was described at the 26th congress as one of the important theoretical gains of the party. This concept, which allows the ways and the periods for implementation of our program aims to be made precise and specific, will be the kernel of the scientific strategy and tactics of the CPSU for many years to come and determines the directions of its organizational and ideological and political educational work.

"The development of the concept of developed socialism can be seen as being equal in importance to other fundamental discoveries of scientific communism, since it is thanks to this that the teaching of the Marxist-Leninist classics about the two phases of the new society takes on its finished form. One should also bear in mind the particular complexity of this problem. V.I. Lenin pointed out that 'the most difficult task during abrupt transitions and changes in public life is the task of keeping in mind the distinctive nature of every transition.' (full edition of the collected works, Vol 40, page 104)

"The special features of the developed stage of socialism, as shown in CPSU documents and the decisions of its 26th congress, provide clear political waymarks for the activities of the party and people in the struggle for communism.

"The building of mature socialism in the USSR engenders not only pride but also lofty responsibility.

"The party warns against complacency: This is not only a very great accomplishment by the Soviet people and the highest achievement so far of real humanism, but also a kind of landmark on the way to communism where tasks of truly historic content and significance are set and decided.

"The following features should be 'enshrined' in the framework of this stage: the establishment of a highly effective economy, the achievement of the highest labor productivity, the completion of the restructuring of all social relations on a collective basis that is inherently typical of the new system, the formation of a comprehensively- and harmoniously-developed new man and, consequently, the surmounting of all vestiges that are alien to the nature of socialism -- vestiges for bourgeois and petty-bourgeois views and customs. The transition to the supreme phase of communism would be impossible without ıe effective and accelerated solution of this immense package of tasks.

"After analyzing the trends in the development of the social structure of society and noting the constantly increasing role of the working class and the adoption of its social, political and ideological positions by all strata and groups of the Soviet people, the 26th CPSU Congress gave reasons for the fundamentally important conclusion that "the formation of the class-free structure of society takes place principally and mainly within the historic framework of mature socialism; in other words, before the completion of the transitions to the highest phase of communism.

"The indication that developed socialism is a relatively lengthy historical stage is also of great political significance. This requires the mobilization of all creative forces of the party and people and the upsurge in every possible way of labor and sociopolitical activity for the tasks of the given stage to be solved as quickly and successfully as possible. Of course, not everything depends on our wishes and efforts, for the course of our construction can be complicated, for instance, by unfavorable international conditions. However, what is most important depends on us, our skill and good organization, and our will and energy, on the cohesion of the working people and on the further strengthening of the unity of Soviet society. The year that has elapsed since the congress shows that we are following the correct road.

2

"The decisive front of the struggle for communism is economic construction, relying on taking into strict account the objective economic laws of the development of the country's productive forces. The experience of the past year serves as a most convincing illustration of the thesis of the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, to the effect that 'precisely in the sphere of the economy the foundation of the solution of social tasks and the strengthening of the country's defensive capability, the foundation of an active foreign policy, is being laid."

"In its documents the 26th CPSU Congress gave an even fuller explanation of the essence of the economic strategy of the party for the eighties -- a policy aimed at a more fundamental orientation of the national economy toward the diverse tasks connected with increasing the well-being of the people. The clearly expressed integrated character of social development during the period of mature socialism stipulates a close linking of economic tasks with social, political and cultural-educational tasks.

"In order to solve all these tasks successfully, transferring social production onto an intensive course is as necessary as air, for the reserves of the extensive growth of the economy are exhausted or near to exhaustion. The tasks of sharply increasing productivity and the rational, economical use of all resources are becoming vitally important to our society.

"The means to these ends, as is shown in the decisions of the congress and other party documents, lie in the improvement of the economic mechanism and the increase in the level of planning and economy management (particularly on the basis of the formulation and implementation of specific programs). Finally, it is necessary to achieve an organic union of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism and to speed the introduction of scientific discoveries, and progressive machinery and technology, into the production process. The year after the congress passed in a dogged struggle to achieve these aims.

"In that respect, sociopolitical and cultural-ideological problems are solved not only as a result of the progress of the economy but during its process as well. For example, the transition of the national economy to a path of intensive development, which was carried out under the leadership of the party, presupposes, and therefore stimulates, the liquidation of heavy manual and nonproductive labor, the integrated mechanization and automization of production and a growth in the overall and professional culture of workers in all spheres of social labor. To achieve these results means to take a decisive step toward overcoming the essential social differences between mental and physical labor and toward turning agricultural labor into a version of industrial labor, that is, toward building a classless society.

"The social content of such national economic tasks, which were mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress, as divising and fulfilling an industrial program and the accelerated growth of industrial production of group B consumer funds is perfectly evident. Concern for the needs and demands of the Soviet people is a most important political matter: The further upsurge in the labor and sociopolitical activity of the masses and the acceleration of social progress depend to a large measure on its success.

"During the implementation of the economic strategy of the party other very important social and cultural-ideological tasks, which in total signify the improvement of the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life, are also resolved. The consistent conducting of the socialist principle of labor distribution, the objective and just evaluation of the results of the labor of each worker and, at the same time, the stopping of all channels for receiving nonlabour income is of great political importance. The improvement of distribution ratios, the formulation of reasonable requirements, the strenghtening of socialist public discipline and the struggle for a communist attitude to labor and public property of every person — these are both a mighty reserve for raising the efficiency of the economy and a sure path to the full triumph of the ideals and norms of the socialist way of life.

"The struggle to fulfill the national economy tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress contributes not only to the uplifting of the economy, but also to the increasingly active participation of each worker in resolving the public and state tasks. The socialist pledges of the working people of the town and the countryside for 1982 bear clear witness to this.

"The growth in the initiative of the masses, which constitutes a reserve of ours that cannot be replaced, serves as a reliable guarantee for successes in the creation of the equipment and material base of communism, of the success of the entire cause of communist construction.

3

"Leninism recognizes the outstanding role and requires the skillful use of the subjective factor of the historical process, of the social activity of the working class, of the popular masses, their good organization and awareness, and of the might of the party and the socialist state. Herein lies the strength of the scientifically substantiated policy of the Marxist-Leninist party and the reason for the growing importance of its direction of social development.

"These fundamental problems of revolutionary theory have also undergone their further development in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

"Especially noticeable are the results of the intensified elaboration of the theoretical foundations of the political system of developed socialism in the period preceding the 26th CPSU Congress. The most essential changes in the economic, social and spiritual life of Soviet society have found a concentrated expression in the new Constitution of the USSR, which was unanimously approved by the entire Soviet populace.

"The idea of the further strengthening of the socialist state while simultaneously developing its nature of belonging to the entire populace and of being genuinely democratic and strengthening the state's mutual ties with other links of the Soviet political system, which is laid down in the Constitution, is a fundamentally important contribution to the Marxist doctrine about the state. No other way of transition in the future to communist public self-government exists. Nothing but harm has come from the pseudoinnovative theses about speeding up the process of the withering away of the state and the mechanical handing over of its functions to public organizations. On the contrary, 'historical experience teaches us that where a weakening of the rule and power of the socialist state occurs elements of anarchy and uncontrollability [stikhiynost] grow and the gains of socialism are threatened.' (L.I. Brezhnev. By a Leninist Course, Vol 2, page 443) The socialist state has been and remains in indispensable tool for building a new society and for defending and multiplying its gains.

"The world's first united, multinational state of workers and peasants, which was created 60 years ago, has made a decisive contribution to the successful development of a new type of national relationship -- the Leninist friendship of the peoples, the flourishing and drawing together of the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR and their unification into a historically new social and international community, the united Soviet people.

"However, the dynamics of such a large multinational state as our own engender quite a few new problems. And that is why the following instruction of the 26th CPSU Congress is such a weighty one: 'It is the sacred duty of the party to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism and a proud sense of belonging to the united and great Soviet homeland.'

"The strengthening of the state and the expansion and intensification of socialist democracy do not contradict each other but are mutually complementary and mutually dependent processes. We judge the strength of the Soviet state, of the whole people, by the breadth and efficacy of socialist democracy, by the degree to which the many millions of the working masses and their associations -- trade unions, the Komsomol, other public organizations and labor collectives -- participate in the running of the state.

"The party line on the further perfection of socialist democracy and increasingly wide and active participation by the working people in the running of the country's affairs is an invariable one. To this end, it was noted at the congress that the degree of organization and awareness of the masses and the political and legal education of all citizens have to be raised further.

"The role of ideology, world outlook, awareness and responsibility of every person steadily increases in the stage of developed socialism. Considerable space was given in the congress materials to improving ideological and educative work, raising its scientific level and strengthening ties with life. It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that 'the success of education is only guaranteed if it rests on the firm foundation of socioeconomic policy.' In the year that has passed since the congress party organizations have done a lot of work to fulfill these decisions, to inctroduce new methods and means of ideological and educational work and to restructure many of its spheres and sectors. This work should be continued and intensified.

"The integrated approach, which has strengthened the link between ideological and political education work and economic and organizational work, has become firmly established among party organizations and other links of the education system. The same objective is served by the party-directed struggle to create a healthy atmosphere, both ideologically and morally, in all links of our society, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and the implementation of communist moral education inseparably linked with the uncompromising struggle against vestiges of the past, the remnants of bourgeois views and morals and the influence of alien ideology. By creatively taking the peculiarities of the new stage of social development into account, the CPSU is emphasizing the intransient value of a class-political approach and of an ideological commitment to communism in the spiritual life of society.

"The conclusion that, having become the vanguard of the whole Soviet people, the Communist Party has in no way lost its class nature but has remained the party of the working class is also of great ideolgoical-theoretical and educational significance. The 26th congress' provisions on the further improvement of life within the party and the raising of the scientific level of the organizational and ideological-political work of the CPSU, the intensification of exactingness in the activity of party committees and organizations and on every communist, are permeated with a genuinely Leninist spirit. All this serves the growth in cohesion of the CPSU and guarantees its ability to be at the head of the Soviet society and to lead the Soviet people confidently along the path to communism.

"The policy of the CPSU, taking account of reality, is being constantly enriched by new, bold conclusions and is directed toward the implementation of the fundamental interests of the people and for this reason it is close and understandable to the masses. The unity of the party and the people is the main and most powerful source of victories in the struggle for socialism and communism, of those already attained and of those yet to come.

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"The harmonious combination of domestic and foreign policy is characteristic of the party of Lenin: The aims and the methods of both are distinguished by their human, scientific, revolutionary and consistent nature. For this reason the theoretical conclusions and political decisions of the party are becoming the basis of successful, practical actions.

"The Soviet peace plan, which was proposed in 1971 and consistently carried out and which was further developed at the 26th CPSU Congress and specifically emobided in the international activities of the CPSU and the USSR after the congress, has won high authority throughout the world and has led to important and favorable progress. We are attempting to do all we can to avert a world thermonuclear catastrophe, to lower the threshold of military danger and to stop the burdensome arms race. It is urgently necessary to increase vigilance toward imperialist intrigues and to consolidate all those forces which support peace, democracy, national independence and the social progress of humanity, for on the threshold of the eighties more aggressive imperialist circles launched a bitter attack on the successes achieved in the seventies in the relaxation of international tension, attempting to turn the world back to the times of the cold war. In the report to the 26th CPSU Congress, a convincing analysis of such a 'turn' was given and those forces of international reaction attempting to bring it about were clearly described.

"The class, revolutionary content of the foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state in no way excludes (as anti-Soviets of various affiliations attempt to 'prove'), but rather presupposes the consistent and persistent struggle for a durable and just peace and for the attainment of detente.

"The decisions of the 26th party congress noted: 'Our struggle to strengthen peace, to deepen the relaxation of international tension, is first and foremost a struggle to ensure for the Soviet people the essential external conditions to resolve the creative tasks that they face. In this we are also resolving a problem of a genuinely world nature, for there is now no question what is more significant and more important for any people than the preservation of peace, than the ensuring of the foremost right of all human beings -- the right to life'.

"During the year which has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union has advanced a number of proposals directed toward strengthening peace and toward disarmament. Of them, the proposals of L.I. Brezhnev on the significant reduction of medium range nuclear arms in Europe are particularly important.

"The main support of the people's struggle for peace and social progress is the community of socialist countries, their cohesion and the economic and military might of the Warsaw Treaty member states. It is no accident that the main attacks of imperialism and its accomplices are directed against the USSR and other fraternal countries.

"Poland has become the latest target of subversive activity. The CPSU stance on this issue enjoys the support not just of the communists but of all the honest people in the world who have been carefully observing events in and around Poland. This stance has been expressed in the precise formulas of the party's 26th congress: 'The history of world socialism has experienced various tests and trials. This history has experienced both complex and crisis moments. However, the communists have always responded boldly to enemy attacks and triumphed. It has been so and it will continue to be so, and let no one doubt our common determination to safeguard our interests and to defend the social gains of the peoples.'

"The inalienable features of our foreign policy are love for peace, respect for the sovereignty and independence of other states and aspiration toward mutually advantageous cooperation. A vivid example of this is provided by the analysis given in the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress of the development of the relations of the Soviet Union with various groups of countries that have been liberated from colonialism, countries that are proceeding along a path of revolutionary democracy and that adhere to a socialist orientation, countries in which capitalist attitudes have become firmly established but which strive to pursue an independent foreign policy line and, finally, countries which to a greater or lesser extent side with imperialist policy. This characterization of liberated countries makes it possible to define the position of the USSR in each individual case more concretely and with greater grounding to seek common interests, points of contact, spheres and forms of interacting with these countries in solving economic, political and other international questions.

"One may cite many other examples that just as clearly show that a truly principled, scientifically based policy does not rule out flexibility but, on the contrary, demands and presupposes it and creates specific, clearly determined prerequisites for it. Differentiation is, of course, necessary in other spheres of international relations as well, with other groups of states, as well as in relations with the numerous political parties and movements that exist in the world today. An unceasing and tireless analysis of the overall situation in the world today and of the place and role of the numerous political forces and states in it serves as a reliable scientific foundation for specific political decisions and actions that fully meet the just and humane goals of peace and cooperation between peoples and of mankind's social progress.

"The demand to strengthen the unity of the most advanced and the most revolutionary forces of the present day, which are capable of leading the struggle for peace and wrecking the infamous designs of the imperialists and their accomplices, has become more and more pressing during our time.

"The unity of the socialist countries and the whole world communist and workers' movement on the principled bases of creative Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is especially necessary.

"For genuine communists individual differences in views caused by the specific character of regional and national conditions under which the parties operate and by their historical experience are not important. What is important above all is that which unites them -- common ideals, the common aims of their struggle. 'Our party,' it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, 'proceeds from the view that differences in opinion between communists are surmountable if, of course, they are not fundamental differences between revolutionaries and reformists, between creative Marxism and dogmatic sectarianism. Here there can naturally be no compromises, today as much as during the days of Lenin.'

"The unshakeable loyality of the CPSU to creative Marxism-Leninism forms the basis of the harmonious combination in its policy of class principles and the ideals of humanism, the struggle for social justice with the solving of present-day general-democratic and general-human tasks.

"In the life of the country, the people and the party 1 year is not a very long time. Nevertheless, the past year has quite clearly shown that the course worked out by the congress -- the correct Leninist course, stipulations and conclusions of the congress -- is a reliable, scientifically based guide to action. Time, and the experience which is being accumulated, confirm that all the economic, ideological, theoretical and political work of our party is typified by an innovatory and creative approach, loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, unity with the working masses, inflexible faith in the triumph of our just cause and readiness and ability to decide the most complex problems and to surmount all difficulties.

"The cohesive, organized and energetic struggle of the working masses for the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist course and the decisions of its 26th congress will undoubtedly lead to new successes in the building of communism".

'TEXT' OF CPSU RESOLUTION ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

LD211122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Passages in all capitals printed with spaced lettering and underlining by TASS]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS) -- We are transmitting the full text of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Sixty years ago, on 30 December 1922, by the will of the peoples of our country the USSR -- the first unified multinational union state of workers and peasants -- was set up.

The 60th anniversary of the USSR is a notable event in the life of the Soviet people and a testimony to the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and to the historic achievements of socialism. On this glorious anniversary the Soviet Union appears before the whole world as a harmonious family of republics that enjoy equal rights and are jointly building communism. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society is monolithic. The cohesion of the Soviet people around their native Communist Party and its Central Committee, with Leonid Brezhnev, the faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause, at its head, is inviolable.

The Soviet people are greeting their great holiday with new successes in all spheres of public life, implementing the plans for communist creation drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress with persistent and creative work. Guided by the decisions of the congress, the party and the people are waging a persistent struggle for the elimination of the threat of war and the strengthening of peace on Earth.

THE BIRTH OF THE USSR IS THE RESULT OF THE VICTORY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

October broke the chains of social and national oppression and lifted all the peoples of our country to independent historic creation. The establishment of the rule of the working class and of public ownership of the means of production has laid a firm foundation for the free development of all nations and ethnic groups, their close unity and friendship.

Russia's working class acted as the leading force of internationalist cohesion. By the wholehearted heroism of its revolutionary struggle against autocracy and capitalism, by its courage and steadfastness on the fronts of civil war and by selfless work and consistent internationalism, it has earned the recognition and trust of working people of all nationalities. The working class led the working masses, as Lenin foresaw, to the soviet system. The idea of soviet organization has proved to be close to the working masses of all peoples of Russia, simple and applicable to the most varied of their living conditions.

In the creation of a unified union state a decisive role was played by the RSFSR, around which all Soviet republics rallied of their own free will. Being the first multinational Soviet state, the Russian federation was a prototype of the USSR. Without taking into account difficulties and deprivations, the Russian people gave selfless aid to the country's other peoples in the defense of their revolutionary gains and made an invaluable contribution toward overcoming the backwardness of the nation's formerly outlying national regions.

THE FORMATION OF THE USSR IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SERVICES OF THE LENINIST PARTY OF BOLSHEVIKS -- MULTINATIONAL IN ITS COMPOSITION AND PROFOUNDLY INTERNATIONALIST IN ITS IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLES OF ACTION.

By its untiring defense of the fundamental interests of the working class, of the broadest masses, and by its devotion to the ideals of communism, its supreme attention to the national interests and feelings of all peoples and its intransigence toward any manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism and national nihilism the party has won the lofty right to be the leader of the working people of all the country's nations and ethnic groups. By its consistent theoretical, political and organizational work the party has inculcated in them a firm resolve toward unification and mobilized their will and strength into achieving a common aim: the building of socialism and communism. The party has invested its untiring work, the talent and spiritual enthusiasm of the communists and the knowledge and organizing art of the cadres in the cause of the social and national liberation of the country's peoples and raising their economy and culture.

THE CREATION OF THE USSR IS THE LIVING EMOBDIMENT OF THE IDEAS OF LENIN AND THE LENINIST PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONALITIES POLICY.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the new epoch, Lenin creatively and comprehensively developed the views of Marx and Engels on the nationalities question. He saw the main means to its solution in the class struggle of the proletariat for political power and the creation of a new society free from exploitation. Lenin gave comprehensive grounds for the necessity of the closest union of the Soviet republics in order to solve the tasks of the building of socialism and the defense of the motherland from the encroachments of imperialism.

Lenin saw complete mutual trust, voluntary agreement and the exclusion of any form of inequality in relations between the nations as a guarantee of the solidarity of this union. A convinced internationalist, he consistently and uncompromisingly struggled for the revolutionary cohesion of all working people and against any excesses in the solving of the problems of the nationalities.

The political and organizational genius of Lenin and his enormous work united into a single whole the strength of the militant organization of communists, the revolutionary energy of the proletariat and the insuperable striving of peoples for national equality and freedom. The ideas developed by him were implemented.

History knows no other state except the USSR, the socialist fatherland of all our peoples, that could have done so much for the comprehensive development of nations and ethnic groups, in such a short period of time. Their unity was tempered and strengthened in the process of industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution and the struggle for the construction of socialism. In the stern years of the Great Patriotic War the fraternal peoples rose shoulder-to-shoulder in defense of the motherland; they manifested mass heroism and an inexorable will for victory; they routed the fascist aggressors and saved the peoples of the world from enslavement and destruction. The postwar revival of the economy was an unforgettable nationwide feat.

Through their own experience the peoples of the country of the Soviets have become convinced that cohesion within the union multiplies their strength and speeds up socioeconomic development. We are justified in being proud of the fact that, together in one common rank with the working people of all the nationalities of the country, the peoples of the former national regions [natsionalnykh okrain] who had previously been condemned to ages-old backwardness confidently stepped forward to a socialist future, bypassing capitalism, and reached the heights of socialist progress. In a joint struggle for a new, just world there has arisen a great fraternity of the people of labor. A feeling of a single family and an unbreakable Leninist friendship among people has been created -- these are inexhaustible sources of creative work by the masses.

The pass 60 years have been marked by a swift socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union. The national income for that period has risen many times over. The USSR share of world industrial production has risen from 1 percent in 1922 to 20 percent today.

In the fraternal family of peoples the economy of all the Soviet republics is growing dynamically. Modern industry, agriculture, science and the real development of culture -- these are what characterize any of them today. At the same time they possess their own unrepeatable face -- special national characteristics.

THE RESULT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY-TRANSFORMING ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLES, WHO HAVE UNITED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE USSR, HAS BEEN THE BUILDING OF A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

Mature socialist social relations have been established in the country and the problem of evening out the level of economic development in the Soviet republics has been fundamentally solved. Judicial and actual equality for all nations and ethnic groups has been ensured. A new historical community of peoples has been created -- the Soviet people.

This community is based on the indivisibility of the historical fates of Soviet people, on the profound objective changes in both the material and spiritual order and on the indestructible alliance of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia.

It is a result of the growing internationalization of all economic and social life and the development in our country of socialist nations between which relations of true equal rights, fraternal mutual aid and cooperation, respect and mutual trust have formed.

Our homeland's attainment of new levels of socioeconomic progress enables the party and the people to implement the tasks, which are always increasing in scale and complexity, of creating the material and technical basis of communism, of further raising the well-being and culture of the working people, of developing social-class relations and relations between nationalities, of improving socialist statehood and democracy and of educating the new man.

An extensive program of solutions to these tasks was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

IN THE MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY THE (?UNIFIED) NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX -- THE MATERIAL BASIS OF THE FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP OF THE USSR PEOPLES -- IS DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY.

The Soviet Union is a mighty industrial power with a highly mechanized agriculture and advanced science and culture.

The economy of each republic occupies an important place in the social division of labor and makes an increasingly weighty contribution to the national riches of the country. Everywhere multinational production scientific and creative collectives have been formed and are working successfully. This is an outstanding social and sociopolitical manifestation of our times.

The solution of such major all-union national economic problems as the exploitation of the fuel and energy and raw material riches of the Siberian regions, the Far East, the north, the Baykal-Amur Mainline zone and the development of the Non-Chernozem Zone contribute to a considerable extent to the upsurge in all Soviet republics. The joint efforts of working people of all republics and the active mobilization of their material and labor resources are necessary for this.

THE COURSE OF THE PARTY, AS WAS NOTED BY THE 26TH CONGRESS, FORESEES A GROWTH IN THE MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL POTENTIAL OF EVERY REPUBLIC AND AT THE SAME TIME ITS MAXIMUM USE FOR THE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

The party sees in this the essential conditions for the progress of Soviet society, the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the USSR and the growth in the well-being of the working people. Centralized planning in correlation with the extensive initiatives of union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs allows for the ensuring of a balanced and effective development of the Soviet economy. To solve all economic and social problems from a primarily general state approach, to struggle against any kind of manifestations of parochialism and bureaucracy -- such are the essential demands of a true party and internationalist attitude to the matter.

IN CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS THE DRAWING TOGETHER OF ALL CLASSES AND SOCIAL GROUPS IN SOVIET SOCIETY IN CONTINUING, LEADING TO THE COMING INTO BEING PRINCIPALLY AND ON THE WHOLE OF A CLASSLESS STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY WITHIN THE HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK OF MATURE SOCIALISM.

The decisive force of this process, its "social reason and social heart" (Marx), is the working class. By virtue of its economic position, its ideology, psychology and ethics it was and remains the most consistent exponent of the international solidarity and fraternity of the working people. The CPSU is doing everything necessary to ensure the constant growth of the ideological maturity, social activity, general culture and professional skill of our multinational working class and its role in solving the key problems of modern politics.

In the seventies all the national detachments of the Soviet working class grew, particularly in those republics where its specific gravity in the structure of the population had been lower than in the union as a whole. The party will continue to give constant attention to training cadres of skilled workers drawn from the original nationalities. All this helps to widen the influence of the working class on the development of society and strengthens the social basis of the unity of classes and groups, nations and ethnic groups.

Very profound changes in the social character, culture and conditions of life of the kolkhoz peasantry of the Soviet republics are organically connected with the implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy. The solution of the food problem and the all-round enhancement of agricultural production, standards of land cultivation and livestock farming are today economic and political tasks of the greatest importance.

The fulfillment of these tasks demands a further strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture, development of agroindustrial integration, improvement of the training and consolidation of cadres and improvement of living and working conditions in the countryside.

The USSR occupies a place in the forefront of world science, technology and culture, and this reflects enormous credit on the Soviet multinational intelligentsia. Large detachments of the engineering, technical, scientific and artistic intelligentsia, and teachers and doctors have been formed and continue to grow in each republic. It is important to go on perfecting the planning system and the quality of the training of specialists, taking more precise account of the real needs of the republics and the USSR as a whole in deploying them and making fuller use of their creative potential in the interests of communist construction.

IN THE ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY THE NATIONWIDE CHARACTER OF THE SOCIAL POLICY OF THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET STATE IS BEING REVEALED EVER MORE CLEARLY.

It is directed at resolving such questions, which are pressing for all nations and ethnic groups, as enhancing the well-being, education and culture of the working people, improving the conditions of their work and leisure, developing residential construction, improving the social security system and the medical and consumer services and protecting the environment. In the seventies the broadest program in the whole history of the country for raising the living standards of the people was implemented. Almost double the funds were earmarked for this than in the previous decade. As a result, real incomes per capita of population increased almost 1.5-fold. What has been achieved by socialism in socioeconomic development and in enhancing the material and cultural standard of living of people is epochal.

At the same time the party sees that unsolved problems and difficulties and shortcomings do exist. The CPSU is mobilizing communists, all working people, in order to overcome them. The Soviet people have welcomed the words of Leonid Brezhnev, which were uttered at the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as a party battlecry: "We have to work better. We have to formulate our plans better and implement them better. We have to organize production better and produce better. In one word, we have to work more effectively."

The party is aiming to ensure that, alongside the general growth of consumption of the material and spiritual benefits, the differences inherited between social groups and regions, the town and the country, are unswervingly eliminated and that just, socialist principles of distribution are consistently adhered to and that their distortion is not permitted.

The atmosphere of collectivism and comradeship, cohesion and friendship among all nations and ethnic groups, the moral health of society; real democratism and social optimism, and an intolerant attitude to departures from socialist morals are the most important aspects of the Soviet way of life.

A lofty humanitarian approach to relations between nationalities, which has been firmly established in our country, can be seen, particularly against the backdrop of national contradictions in the capitalist countries and the nationalism, chauvinism and racism which rage in them.

The whole world knows about the cruel exploitation of and discrimination against national minorities and foreign workers in the capitalist countries, whose ruling circles hypocritically shout about "human rights." Severe repression and persecution are being waged against fighters for civil and national rights in the United States, Northern Ireland, the Republic of South Africa and other countries. Every unbiased person can see that capitalism is incapable of resolving the nationalities question, which it has given birth to itself.

THE FORMATION OF THE USSR AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP, TRUST AND MUTUAL AID AMONG PEOPLES GAVE A GIGANTIC BOOST TO THE SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY BORN OF GREAT OCTOBER.

Socialism knew how to solve a task of truly historic significance: To arm the multimillion-strong masses of working people with the achievements of culture, to open up for every man, regardless of his social standing and nationality, all the sources of knowledge. Wide possibilities for the demonstration of talents and gifts, for the flowing of culture of all nations and ethnic groups and for the creative activity of masses in the sphere of science and art have been created in the country.

The unified internationalist culture of the Soviet people, which serves all workers and expresses their common ideals, is growing and gaining strength on the rewarding ground of mature socialism. It absorbs all that is of general significance in the attainments and ethnic traditions of national cultures. Socialist in content, multifarious in its national forms and internationalist in spirit and character, Soviet culture has become a great force in the ideological and moral fusion of the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union.

Soviet multinational literature is published in tens of languages of the peoples of the USSR, many of whom did not possess literacy before The October. The Russian language, which has been voluntarily adopted by the Soviet people as a language of communication between the nationalities, has become an important factor in strengthening the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet people and in the development and mutual enrichment of national cultures.

It opened broad access to all our peoples to the spiritual riches of world civilization. Every Soviet citizen, to speak in Lenin's words, has the chance to learn the great Russian language. Nowadays 82 percent of the population have full command of it.

Being concerned with the development of Soviet culture and a broad utilization of the rich cultural heritage of the fraternal republics, the CPSU is directing the multinational creative intelligentsia toward creating works that are permeated with a spirit of party-mindedness and people-mindedness [dukh partiynosti i narodnosti] and are worthy of the present and the future of the future of our motherland.

DEVELOPED SOCIALISM GRAPHICALLY DEMONSTRATES THE INSEPERABLE CORRELATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE DEEPENING OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY.

An historic milestone in the development of Soviet society was the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, the real creator of which, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed, was the whole Soviet populace. The nationwide discussion and unanimous approval of the constitution once again showed the striving of the peoples of the USSR to maintain and strengthen their state [gosudarstvennyy] union.

While reflecting the unswerving rapprochement of nations, the USSR Constitution serves the further consolidation of the union-based foundations of the multinational state and organically unites socialist federalism and democraric centralism. In this, the party sees a reliable shield against manifestations of parochialism and national narrow-mindedness, as well as against a disdainful attitude to the specific interests of nations and ethnic groups.

The most substantial changes that have occurred in the economic, social and spiritual life of Soviet society and the deep democratism of our state found a concentrated expression in the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics. Enshrined in these are the fundamental bases of the socialist style of life that is common for all the nations and ethnic groups: The guarantees of the sovereign rights of the republics are strengthened and their role in resolving nationwide tasks is enhanced.

It has been proved from the experience of the USSR that the broader socialist democracy becomes, the more democratic the life of the country and the greater the force of mutual voluntary attraction [prityazheniye] of the working people of all nations and ethnic groups becomes. As distinct from bourgeois democracy, which only formally proclaims the equality of nations, socialist democracy reliably defends the social and national interests and rights of the working people. It creates real possibilities for every individual to participate more broadly and directly in controlling the affairs of state and society. This is the chief orientation of the further development of the Soviet political system.

Democracy under socialism is inconceivable without a strong, authoritative state power that has the full trust of the people. The Soviet states is a power that was established and is being exercised by the working people themselves, that gives expression to and defends their fundamental interests. The requirements and needs of all classes, social groups, nations and ethnic groups of Soviet society are taken into account and implemented through the system of state and party organizations, trade unions and the Komsomol, the organs of people's control, the labor collectives, the mass media, nationwide discussions and electoral campaigns:

The most mass-scale and sovereign state organs, the soviets of people's deputies, have become a graphic manifestation of the common character of the political life of all nationalities and ethnic groups and of their close unity: 2.3 million elected representatives of the people, communists and non-party members, representatives of over 100 nationalities, between them decide important questions of political, socioeconomic and cultural construction and go through the genuine school of socialist internationalism from a common state approach.

Practical life shows that the USSR is a dynamic and effective form of a state union of soviet nations and ethnic groups, designed for the whole historic period of the gradual development of socialist statehood into communist social self-government.

IN THE CONDITIONS OF ADVANCED SOCIALISM THE ROLE OF THE LEADING, DIRECTING AND ORGANIZING ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AND ETHNIC GROUPS OF THE USSR AND IN THE STRENGTHENING OF THEIR FRATERNAL UNION IS GROWING STEADILY.

Correct party leadership in the sphere of relations between nationalities, based on Marxist-Leninist principles, is the indispensible condition for the progress of the multinational socialist society. The party, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev show constant concern for the all-round consolidation of the indestructible friendship and unity of the USSR peoples and creatively develop the Leninist teaching on the question of nationalities.

Communists have been and remain champions of a gradual, increasingly complete drawing together of nations on a truly democratic, internationalist basis, as Lenin said. The coming into being of a classless society will be an important landmark in the further development of this natural process revealed by Marxist-Leninist science. There is nothing more alien to communist ideology than the artificial desire to push a given objective process or to hamper it. The task is to give space for its natural development on the basis of free will, equality and fraternal cooperation between peoples.

Careful consideration of the interests and requirements of each nation and ethnic group, organically combining them with the interests of the Soviet people as a whole and uniting the efforts of the working people to resolve the urgent tasks of the development of society -- all this is at the center of the CPSU's attention.

The party watches keenly to ensure that the new processes and problems in the sphere of national relations, which are constantly engendered by the development of such a major multinational state as ours, receive timely and full relection in the activity of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs. The reliable means of fulfilling this task is strict observation of the scientific principles of leadership, the Leninist style of work and the Leninist cadre policy.

The Soviet republics have a multinational population. It is important that all nations receive due representation in party and state organs while strictly taking account of the person's business and ideological-moral qualities.

In a number of republics in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of citizens of nonindigenous nationalities who have their own specific needs in the field of language, culture and life. Party committees should go more deeply into these problems and put forward ways of solving them in a timely manner.

"In our country national feelings and the national dignity of each person are respected," notes the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th congress. "The CPSU struggled and will always struggle decisively against any phenomena that are alien to the nature of socialism, such as chauvinism or nationalism, and against any nationalist quirks [vyvikh] such as, say, antisemitism or Zionism." In all its activity and its purposeful ideological work the party educates the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a proud feeling of belonging to the single great Soviet homeland.

Lenin emphasizes that to be an internationalist is to "think not only of your own nation, but to put above it the interests of all." He taught us to struggle against petty national narrowness, exclusiveness and isolation. True to Lenin's behests, the party inculcates in the working people the ability to approach any nationalities problem from class positions. It strives to make every Soviet person clearly understand that to fulfill one's international duty today means, in practice, above all to labor conscientiously, creatively and with initiative for the general good and to do everything to raise the efficiency and quality of work, to participate actively in resolving the tasks of all the people and to further strengthen the economic and defensive might of the USSR and of the world socialist community.

THE FORMATION AND SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR IS OF LASTING INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. IT MARKS AN IMPORTANT HISTORIC BOUNDARY IN THE AGE-OLD STRUGGLE OF PROGRESSIVE HUMANITY FOR THE EQUALITY AND FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES AND FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORLD.

Life has confirmed Lenin's vision that a new social system gives rise to completely different international relations, free from the discrimination, domination and subjugation that are features of the capitalist world. The fraternal countries of socialism supply an example of such relations.

The relations among states that are inherent in the nature of socialism are most fully embodied in the socialist community. [Previous sentence printed in spaced lettering but not underlined by TASS]

It embodies in itself a new socialist type of international relations between sovereign, equal states, united by a community of fundamental interests and aims and Marxist-Leninist ideology and bound by the bonds of comradely solidarity, mutual assistance and all-round cooperation.

The living soul, the leading the guiding force of the countries of the socialist community is their communist and workers parties. Experience convinces one that loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the close interaction between the fraternal parties in all spheres allow each country and the whole socialist community to correctly combine the common and national interests of the socialist states, to successfully resolve the contradictions and difficulties that arise in the course of development and to advance confidently. This is reliably served by the CEMA and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The socialist countries achieved unquestionable successes in building a new society. At the same time the international experience of world socialism has confirmed the Leninist idea that the road to socialism would be complicated. One cannot fail to take account of the fact that the development of the new system is taking place in an atmosphere of constant economic, political, military and ideological pressure by imperialism. Where mistakes and errors in internal policy are added to the subversive activities to imperialism, the soil is created for the activity of alien antisocialist forces to be stepped up. Practice shows how important it is for the ruling Communist Party to take care to strengthen ties with the masses, pursue a well-considered, realistic policy, educate the working people in an internationalist spirit, give a timely and decisive rebuff to the opponents of socialism and strengthen solidarity with the fraternal states.

The world socialist community is developing steadily. The process of fraternal countries drawing closer together is continuing. It is taking into account their national and historic peculiarities, which is expressed in the diversity of the forms of social life in these countries. Their cooperation in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples is becoming increasingly close. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the spheres of the economy, ideology, science and culture are being perfected. Economic integration is deepened on the basis of long-term target programs. Life itself has set the task of supplementing the coordination of plans by concerting economic policy as a whole for the fraternal countries.

THE CPSU IS CONSISTENTLY COMING OUT IN FAVOR OF STRENGTHENING THE SOLIDARITY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE WITH ALL DETACHMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST, WORKERS AND NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

The party's 26th congress stressed that the communists' consistent struggle for peace against the aggressive policy of imperialism and the arms race it whipped up, which is carrying the threat of nuclear catastrophe to the peoples, serves as a powerful factor for further cohesion and growth of the authority of the world Communist movement. The communists, armed with the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, are tirelessly fighting for the interests of the working class, of the working people of their countries and for democracy, peace and socialism.

Cooperation is developing between the USSR and the national liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and with states that have gained their independence and are struggling against imperialism and to strengthen their national independence and social progress. The USSR decisively supports the elimination of the remains of colonialism and is against neocolonialism and racism, economic and political diktat and inequality.

It consistently supports the anti-imperialist traditions of the Nonaligned Movement and practically assists in the developing states' struggle to rebuild international economic relations on a democratic basis.

Young states, especially those that have chosen a socialist orientation, show a lively interest in the Soviet experience of national-state construction and in the transition of a number of peoples of the USSR to socialism, avoiding the capitalist stage of development.

Today hundreds of millions of people in various countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America are passing along the road laid by the Great October Revolution and the peoples of the USSR. There is not and cannot be a road to socialism that avoids the general laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism and confirmed by the experience of the USSR and the countries of true socialism and by the international practice of revolutionary struggle and socialist creation. In the same way, there cannot be successful movement along this road without comprehensively taking the national characteristics of the country into account.

IN CONDITIONS OF AN EXACERBATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, CAUSED PRIMARILY BY THE AMERICAN POLICY OF IMPERIALISM, AN ACTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LENINIST STRATEGY OF PEACE, UPHELD BY OUR PARTY AND STATE, IS OF FOREMOST SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE DESTINY OF MANKIND.

The peace program for the 1980's that was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by the fresh initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev points to realistic and constructive ways to reduce the threat of war, deepen detente and develop widespread cooperation between states with different structures. It opens up possibilities for resolving complex international problems based not on the ways of confrontation, but on the principles of honest and equal negotiation.

The policy of the Soviet state is an effective counterweight to the striving of aggressive circles of imperialism to impose a new round in the arms race upon the world, to constantly inflame the international situation and to undermine the bases for mutually advantageous international links. The Soviet policy is deeply humanist, is of an open and democratic nature and answers the interests of the peoples of the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries and the whole of peace-loving mankind. This ensures the support of the broadest circles of the international public and all people of good will for it.

The peace-loving policy of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community is at the same time a policy of firm rebuff to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, which is the anti-Soviet policy of the present Beijing leadership is united with, and to any encroachments on the security of the USSR and its allies.

The socialist community has at its disposal all that is necessary to uphold its historic revolutionary gains.

The Soviet Union is not imposing any patterns or "models" for a state structure that ignores the special features of one country or another upon anyone. It is exerting a growing influence on the course of history by its very existence, by the real practice of a new type of social relations and relations between nationalities [mezhnatsionalnykh], and by the force of example in resolving very complex problems with which capitalism is in no state to cope. The USSR, a mighty socialist state, is building its relations with other countries upon the lofty, to use Lenin's words, human principle of equality and not upon the principle of privileges, which degrades a great people.

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE USSR, THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE JUSTIFIEDLY PROUD OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS AND OF THE REVOLUTIONARY, HISTORICAL MISSION THAT IS HONORABLY FULFILLED BY OUR MOTHERLAND AND THAT IS MARCHING IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE FIGHTERS FOR PEACE, INDEPENDENCE, FREEDOM AND HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLES.

Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress inspire working people of all the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union to attain new labor achievements in the name of the triumph of communism.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is a significant step in the further development of all republics and in the creation of the material and technical base of communism. It also signifies an important stage in the realization of Lenin's nationalities policy and in the strengthening of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR.

The course of the party, which is aimed at an intensification of social production and an all-round raising of its efficiency, demands a high level of organization, businesslike attitude and discipline, precise and well-coordinated functioning of the management systems and development of the creative initiative of the masses.

The tasks that were put forward by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the entire period of the 1980's correspond with the vital interest of the Soviet people. The Soviet people are persistently fighting for their solution. In the socialist competition that was launched to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR workers of all republics, krays and oblasts are giving remarkable examples of shock work and are doing their best for a successful fulfillment of the plan for 1982.

Confident of its strength and full of optimism, the Soviet people are following the road mapped out by Lenin's party. There is no doubt that the communist tasks laid down by the 26th CPSU Congreee will be completed successfully. The guarantee for this is the unbreakable cohesion of their peoples of the USSR and their harmonious joint work for the sake of this great goal.

The CPSU Central Committee has decided:

The central committees of the union republics, the party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations and the political organs of the armed forces are to mount large-scale organizational, ideological and educational work in preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

All activities of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs are to be directed toward a further upsurge in the political and labor activities of the masses toward the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the tasks put forward by Comrade Brezhnev at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The initiative of the frontranking collectives of Moscow, Leningrad and all union republics that mounted a socialist competition for a worthy beginning to the 60th anniversary of USSR, the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the economic and social development for 1982 and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period is to be approved.

The level of the entire organization of competition should be raised persistently and developed closely with the work to perfect the economic mechanism. The main attention should be focused on questions of intensification of the economy, raising the efficiency of social production and the quality of work, speeding up scientific-technical progress and achieving high final results with the least consumption of raw and other materials, electric power, fuel, financial and labor resources.

The glorious traditions of competition should be multiplied and an atmosphere of creative search for new reserves, comradely mutual aid, high sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of tasks and pledges for the deliveries of output and intransigence toward shortcomings and breaches of labor discipline should be created in each labor collective.

Competition should become an effective means of mobilizing the working people to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and strengthen the economic and defensive might of our socialist homeland.

Preparation for the USSR jubilee should foster the further improvement of the ideological-political, patriotic and internationalist education of the working people and their class tempering. For this it is necessary to:

Convincingly reveal the great revolutionary-transformatory force of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the great creative contribution being made by our party and Comrade Brezhnev to the theory and practice of scientific communism;

Broadly show the role of the heroic working class and the CPSU in the international rallying together of all working people, the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, the all-round progress and drawing together of nations and ethnic groups and the construction of socialism and communism;

Propagate vividly and in a well-argued manner the historic advantages and achievements of socialism in solving the most complex sociopolitical, economic and national problems and the 26th CPSU Congress' course of further consolidating the friendship of the USSR peoples in order to comprehensively reveal the content of socioeconomic policy of the party and state, which is aimed at the growth of material and spiritual potential of each republic and its maximum utilization in order to increase the efficiency of the whole USSR economy, and ensuring on this basis the steady growth of Soviet people's material and cultural standard of living;

Profoundly disclose the character and features of the formation and development of the new historical community [obshchnost] of people -- the Soviet people -- and the path toward a further strengthening of the union of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, the coming together of the country's nations and ethnic groups and the formation of a classless soci

Thoroughly elucidate the significance of the USSR's Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics in the consolidation of consistent socialist democracy in relations between nationalities and in all spheres of social life;

Throw extensive light on the achievements of union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs and convincingly show that only a socialist system, friendship and fraternal cooperation ensure their free, all-embracing and dynamic development;

Convincingly disclose the peace-loving, internationalist nature of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU, the community of fundamental interests of the Soviet people and the working people of the fraternal socialist countries, the international working class and the peoples of developing countries in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and resolutely expose facts of interference by imperialism in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the attempts to conduct discussions with them in the language of threats and to impose its will with the aid of political and economic pressure and military blackmail;

Taking into account that nationalism is one of the chief means in the subversive activity of imperialism against real socialism, wage a consistent, attacking struggle against attempts to fan up nationalistic prejudices among individuals, resolutely come out against any kind of departure from the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy, unmask the bourgeois falsifiers of the history of our country and the nationalities policy of the CPSU in a well-argumented manner and clearly use concrete facts to show the ineradicability of national oppression and inequality in the capitalist world and the manifestation of national and racial antagonisms, as well as the piratical character of relations, foisted by imperialism on the peoples of the developing countries;

To strengthen the patriotic and internationalist education of the youth, propagate the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and the heroic deeds of the USSR Armed Forces and form a conviction of the justness and invincibility of socialism, a political watchfulness and a readiness to defend the homeland and the gains of socialism in every Soviet person.

The duty of communists is to untiringly strengthen unity and cohesion among the Soviet people and to foster a feeling of pride for the socialist fatherland and the comradely friendship of the peoples of the USSR, as well as the lofty culture of contacts between nationalities and intransigence toward any manifestations of nationalism, among the working people.

The central committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics; the kraykoms, obkoms, raykoms, gorkoms and okrug party committees, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Komsomol, the Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee; the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; the editorial offices of newspapers and journals; TASS; the USSR committees for television, cinematography and publishing houses; the All-Union Copyright Agency; the Politicheskaya Literatura and Plakat publishing houses, the USSR Ministries of Culture, Higher Education and Education; the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; the USSR Sports Committee; the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy; the board of the "Znaniye" Society; and creative unions are to develop and implement measures to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, on the basis of the present decision.

The CPSU Central Committee turns to communists, Komsomol members, working people of all nations and ethnic groups of the country with a call to welcome the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new achievements in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the development of the economy, the strengthening of the defensive capability of the country and the raising of the well-being and culture of the Soviet people. The Central Committee expresses the conviction that the Soviet people will unite their ranks even more closely around the Leninist party of communists and will manifest even greater initiatives and creativity, selflessness, stubbornness and conscious discipline in the struggle for building communism in our country and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

CENTRAL ASIAN BORDER KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE MEETS

GF121557 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The 10th Conference of the Red Banner Central Asian Frontier Okrug Komsomol was held in Ashkhabad today. The conferees discussed the situation and work of the All Union Komsomol [VLKSM] organizations on mobilization of the Komsomol for further augmentation of its activity and its role in guarding and defending the state borders so that they participate appropriately in the forthcoming 19th VLKSM Congress.

Major (Mahmed), the okrug deputy chief of the [word indistinct] Political Department for Komsomol Affairs, delivered a report at the conference. He noted that VLKSM organizations, [words indistinct] and units have been giving more consideration to raising the frontier guards' Marxist-Leninist outlook, political activity, Komsomol upbringing and their special role in guarding the nation's borders. The okrug has further developed links with youths of the border rayons.

It was noted during the conference that some of the Komsomol organizations have not yet entirely used their [word indistinct] and capabilities to develop youth upbringing for augmenting [word indistinct] communist ideology and their personal responsibility regarding successful fulfillment of the soldier's duty. The conference adopted resolutions on questions discussed.

The conference ordered the dispatch of a shock construction border detachment to the oil and gas area in Western Siberia.

Comrades Boyk and Mollayeva, members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Comrade Bekiyev, chief of Administrative Organs; Major General (Parkov), the USSR KGB Frontier Troops first deputy chief of staff [name and title as heard], Cormade Charyyeva, Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; and Comrade Gafurzhanov, the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, attended the conference.

RED CHALLENGE BANNER AWARD WINNERS REPORTED

LD191814 Moscow Doemstic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Having examined the results of the all-union socialist competition for 1981, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee recognized that by achieving high results and successfully fulfilling the state economic and social development plan the winners are Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia. They have been awarded the red challenge banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

Belorussia and Lithuania were awarded for successful fulfillment of plans for state industrial output.

The red challenge banner was awarded to Kazakhstan for achieving high results in the production and sale of grain and other important types of agricultural produce.

The winners include 871 collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations and establishments functioning in industry, building, transport and other economic branches and of research and design-planning organizations, including 515 collectives whose names will be entered on the all-union roll of honor at the USSR Exhibition Center.

In addition, 749 collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, agroindustrial associations and interfarms and other agricultural organizations and enterprises were also named winners, including 250 whose names will be entered on the roll of honor.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee instructed party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs to study in a profound and comprehensive manner the results for 1981, to work out and implement concrete measures that would ensure the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1982, to unfurl as wide as possible the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and to approve the initiatives of front-rank collectives with regard to unfurling socialist competition for meeting the country's jubilee in a worthy fashion.

The full text of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee will be published in newspapers. The list of those awarded will be published in branch and local papers.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS MACHINE BUILDING TU CONGRESS

LD210734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] The trade union congress of workers in the motor, tractor and agricultural machine building industries has ended. A lot of attention was devoted to the implementation of the social program and the improvement of mass cultural and pedagogical work. Taking part in the work of the congress was Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Elections were held for the new membership of the trade union central committee, the auditing commission and delegates to the 17th congress of the USSR trade unions.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-21 FEB REPORTED

LD220612 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19-21 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 February

Stavropolskiy Kray leads in the preparation of seeds for the spring sowing. About 2 million hectares have been designated for corn, sunflower, sugar beet and fodder crops. All fodder will be sown together with protein-rich crops. (0500 GMT)

20 February

Ukrainian farmers have completed in good time the preparation of sugar beet seeds, almost (?300,000) quintals. (0204 GMT)

The kolkhoz and sovkhoz of Altayskiy Kray have completed the preparations of high-yield varieties of seeds for spring wheat. This spring the area for them will double and occupy 2.5 million hectares. Special attention is being given to zoning strong and hard wheat, the selections of Siberian scientists. On the Kulunda fields and the Rubtsovskaya and Aleyskaya steppes there will be a considerable expansion in the sowing of such promising varieties as Omskaya-9, Altayka, Almaz and Novosibirskaya-67. More so than others, these varieties have been adapted to local conditions and give an increased yield and good quality grain. All the seeds of the new varieties have been brought up to the first and second class in sowing standards. (1200 GMT)

According to Alekseyevna Pobetova, a scientific worker of the hydrometeorological center of the USSR, the wintering of agricultural crops is coming to an end. Almost everywhere in the European part of the country the fields of winter grain and grasses are covered with snow. This year there has been much snow in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and in the Baltic area; in places it reaches more than 50 centimeters. In winter in these regions the cold is not terrible for the crops. The snow protects the plants from the harmful actions of low temperatures. But even where there is less snow, the wintering of crops is completely satisfactory. Pobetova says that at the depth for the winter crops and grass roots -- a depth of three centimeters -- the soil temperature has nowhere gone down to a dangerous level. In the open spaces of western Siberia and north Kazakhstan the winter crops are still snow-covered. In most regions the snow is more than 20 cm high. Winter is not hurrying from the central Asian and Transcaucasus regions. Sometimes the minimum night temperature is unfavorable, but in the day, when the maximum is in excess of 5-7 degrees, the plants are showing some vegetation, and although it is still colder than usual, the approach of spring is being felt. In some southern regions apricot and peach trees are in bud. (1900 GMT)

21 February

Eighty-five thousand quintels of high-grade grain seed has been prepared for sowing at the sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kurganskaya Oblast. (0300 GMT)

MEDICAL SCIENCES ACADEMY ANNOUNCES NEW MEMBERS

LD200036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS) -- The names of 10 prominent Soviet scientists have been added to the list of full members of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. An election was held at the general meeting of the Academy, which ended here today. In particular the high honors were conferred upon Aleksandr Konovalov, a representative of the Soviet school of neurosurgery; Artur Valdman, well known for his work in pharmacology; Oleg Gavrilov, a specialist in the field of hematology and blood transfusions; Turegeldy Sharmanov, a Kazakh scientist working on problems of nutrition hygiene; and Rostislav Karpov and Yuriy Nikitin, who have been working for many years in the Siberian branch of the academy. At the session 22 corresponding members of the academy were also elected, who are representatives of various fields of biological science and medicine.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW -- The work of professors and teaching staff of Gorkiy University in 1981 was reviewed during the 30th scientific conference which started in Ashkhabad today. The conference was attended by representatives of various Turkmen institutes and scientists from Moscow. Speakers noted that Gorkiy University has achieved great success in the fields of social, political and technical sciences. Many of the university's research projects have found practical application. The conference will last 3 days. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 17 Feb 82 GF]

ASHKHABAD TECHNICAL CENTER -- In accordance with directives issued by the Turkmen Council of Ministers to promote technical qualifications and skills of Turkmen workers, the Ashkhabad technical center No 12 has been opened. The center's task is to provide the oblast with highly skilled workers. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Feb 82 GF]

SCIENCE SHIP IN ANTARCTIC -- For the tenth time, the science ship Professor Zubov has arrived in Antarctic to take part in the Polar Experiment South programme. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 14 Feb 82 LD]

AIRLIFT TO ANTARCTIC -- Leningrad, 21 Feb, TASS -- The IL-18D aircraft flew over four continents and three oceans on a superlong route from Leningrad to the Antarctic. The air liner took off from the Mozambique capital of Maputo early this morning to successfully land eight hours later on the airfield of the Antarctic observatory Molodyozhnaya. A large group of scientists and specialists from the 27th Soviet Antarctic Expedition have reached the icebound continent in three days instead of the usual month and a half by sea. This is the fourth flight by the IL-18D on the route which has now become a regular transportation airlink of Soviet Polar explorers. The heavy aircraft can land in the Antarctic now that the world's only airfield on packed snow and ice has been built at the Molodezhnaya observatory. It is planned to develop similar runways at other Antarctic observatories and stations flying the Soviet flag. This will make it possible to ensure prompt contacts between them and to use aircraft as all-purpose airborne laboratories to study the Antarctic. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 21 Feb 82 LD]